

SN 09/060294

(13)

(11) Publication number:

0 251 037

A2

Office européen des brevets

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 87108709.4

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup>: C 12 P 21/02  
C 12 N 15/00, C 12 N 1/20  
A 61 K 37/02  
/(C12N1/20, C12R1:19)

(22) Date of filing: 16.06.87

(30) Priority: 20.06.86 JP 145575/86

(43) Date of publication of application:  
07.01.88 Bulletin 88/1

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

(71) Applicant: Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.  
25, Doshomachi 3-chome Higashi-ku  
Osaka-shi, Osaka 541(JP)

(72) Inventor: Yamagishi, Junichi  
309-10, Sugahara-cho  
Nara-shi Nara-ken(JP)

(72) Inventor: Kawashima, Hitoshi  
47-27-205, Izumi 2-chome  
Suita-shi Osaka-fu(JP)

(72) Inventor: Furuta, Ryuji  
24-8, Fujimidai  
Ohtsu-shi Shiga-ken(JP)

(72) Inventor: Kotani, Hirotsada  
1-11-403, Chayadai 2-cho  
Sakai-shi Osaka-fu(JP)

(72) Inventor: Nakata, Katuhisa  
2548-2, Oaza Kujira  
Gose-shi Nara-ken(JP)

(74) Representative: Kraus, Walter, Dr. et al,  
Patentanwälte Kraus, Weisert & Partner  
Thomas-Wimmer-Ring 15  
D-8000 München 22(DE)

(54) Novel human TNF polypeptide mutants and DNAs encoding said mutants.

(57) A human TNF polypeptide mutant having an amino acid sequence of modified human TNF polypeptide, a DNA having a base sequence encoding the above human TNF polypeptide mutant and a method of producing the above human TNF polypeptide mutant by culturing a host transformed with a vector having inserted therein the above DNA. The above human TNF polypeptide mutant is soluble and has antitumor activity.

EP 0 251 037 A2

This invention relates to novel human tumor necrosis factor (hereinafter referred to as TNF) polypeptide mutants, a process for production thereof, and DNAs encoding these mutants

5 TNF is a physiologically active substance discovered by Carswell et al. in 1975 [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 72, 3666 (1975)]. It is characterized by showing strong cytotoxic activity against tumor cells in vitro and necrotizing a transplanted tumor in vivo [L. J. Old, Cancer Res., 41, 361 (1981)].

10 In 1984 to 1985, DNAs encoding rabbit, human and mouse TNFs were isolated [European Patent Publication No. 146026, European Patent Publication No. 155549, European Patent Publication No. 158286 and Fransen et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 13, 4417 (1985)], and the entire primary structures of their TNF polypeptides were elucidated.

15 Isolation of DNAs encoding TNFs, particularly DNA encoding human TNF, enabled human TNF to be produced in microorganisms by genetic engineering techniques, and various properties of human TNF were studied in greater detail. These studies led to the determination that human TNF has strong cytotoxic activity in vitro and antitumor activity in vivo [D. Pennica et al., Nature, 312, 724 (1984); T. Shirai et al., Nature, 313, 803 (1985); and M. Yamada et al., J. Biotechnology, 3, 141 (1985)].

20 Studies on the mutation of human TNF polypeptides have also been undertaken, and several patents have been published (PCT International Patent Publication No. WO86/02381, PCT International Patent Publication No. WO86/04606, European Patent Publication No. 168214, *Gen. & Dev.* 25 European Patent Publication No. 155549 which corresponds to U. S. Patent Application Serial No. <sup>9-10-1986</sup> 708846, and Japanese Patent Publication No. 48632/1987). The first three patents merely refer to the mutation of human TNF

polypeptide composed of 157 amino acids or give a disclosure of specific mutations. The remaining two patents disclose or refer to the mutation of human TNF polypeptide composed of 155 amino acids. The human TNF polypeptide mutants of the present invention, however, differ in amino acid sequence from the mutants specifically disclosed in these patents.

The present inventors actually mutated amino acid(s) in the amino acid sequence of human TNF polypeptide composed of 155 amino acid residues and polypeptides resulting from deletion of amino acid(s) beginning with the N-terminus of the human TNF polypeptide, and examined the properties of the resulting human TNF polypeptide mutants. This work has led to the discovery that soluble polypeptides can be obtained only when specific amino acid(s) at specific site(s) in the above polypeptides are mutated. It is an object of this invention, therefore, to provide a group of soluble human TNF polypeptide mutants.

Another object of this invention is to provide human TNF polypeptide mutants which are soluble and have TNF activity.

The present inventors have found that certain mutants in the above group have cytotoxic activity and antitumor activity in vitro and in vivo almost comparable to those of human TNF. It is still another object of the invention therefore to provide human TNF polypeptide mutants having excellent cytotoxic activity and antitumor activity in vitro and in vivo.

It has also been found that other specific mutants in the above group surprisingly show excellent antitumor activity in vivo despite their very low cytotoxic activity in vitro, and that in these mutants, pyrogenicity which is undesirable for use as pharmaceuticals is considerably reduced. It is a further object of this invention therefore to provide human TNF polypeptide

Fig. 6 shows the steps of constructing an expression plasmid pHPL-147 (in Example 3);

Fig. 7 shows the steps of constructing an expression plasmid pHPL-Ser67 (in Example 4);

5 Fig. 8 shows the steps of constructing an expression plasmid pHPL147S67 (in Example 5);

Fig. 9 shows the steps of constructing an expression plasmid pHTR91 (in Referential Example 1);

10 Fig. 10 shows the steps of constructing an expression plasmid pHT147 (in Referential Example 2); and

Fig. 11 shows the steps of constructing an expression plasmid pHTP392 (in Referential Example 3).

The present invention relates to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence represented by formula [I] in Table 1 in which at least one of the 16th, 31st to 34th, 36th, 48th, 73rd, 82nd, 85th, 89th, 94th, 97th, 98th, 103rd, 113th, 115th, 117th, 118th, 131st, 132nd, 141st to 146th, and 153rd amino acid residues is replaced by another amino acid residue, with the proviso that when 20 the 115th amino acid residue is replaced by another amino acid residue, the 67th amino acid residue and/or the 99th amino acid residue may be replaced by another amino acid residue; and a polypeptide resulting from deletion of one or at most 8 amino successive acid residues from the 25 N-terminus of said polypeptide.

Table 1

Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Thr	Pro	Ser	Asp	Lys	Pro
Val	Ala	His	Val	Val	Ala	Asn	Pro	Gln	Ala
Glu	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gln	Trp	L u	Asn	Arg	Arg
Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Gly	Val	Glu
Leu	Arg	Asp	Asn	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Pro	Ser
Glu	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Val
Leu	Phe	Lys	Gly	Gln	Gly	Cys	Pro	Ser	Thr
His	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	His	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg
Ile	Ala	Val	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Thr	Lys	Val	Asn
Leu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ser	Pro	Cys	Gln
Arg	Glu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ala	Lys
Pro	Trp	Tyr	Glu	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Gly
Val	Phe	Gln	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Asp	Arg	Leu
Ser	Ala	Glu	Ile	Asn	Arg	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Leu
Asp	Phe	Ala	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gln	Val	Tyr	Phe
Gly	Ile	Ile	Ala	Leu					... [I]

More specifically, the human TNF polypeptide mutants of this invention are illustrated in the following (A), (B) and (C).

(A) The human TNF polypeptide mutants which are characterized in that at least one of the following amino acid replacements is effected in the amino acid sequence of human TNF represented by formula [I]:

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 10 | Replacement of                                 |
|    | 16th Ala by Val,                               |
|    | 31st Ala by Thr,                               |
|    | 32nd Asn by Ala, Cys, Asp, His, Ile, Arg, Ser, |
|    | Thr, Val or Tyr                                |
| 15 | 34th Leu by Ile,                               |
|    | 36th Ala by Val,                               |
|    | 48th Val by Met,                               |
|    | 73rd Leu by Pro,                               |
|    | 82nd Ala by Asp,                               |
| 20 | 85th Tyr by His,                               |

89th Val by Ile,  
94th Ala by Thr,  
97th Ser by Asn,  
98th Pro by His or Leu,  
5 103rd Thr by Pro,  
113th Tyr by Cys,  
115th Pro by Leu, His, Gln, Ser, Ala, Phe, Asn,  
Gly, Tyr, Val, Glu, Met, Ile, Asp, Trp,  
Lys, Arg, or Thr,  
10 117th Tyr by His,  
118th Leu by Gln,  
131st Ser by Ile,  
132nd Ala by Thr,  
141st Asp by Tyr,  
15 143rd Ala by Val,  
144th Glu by Lys,  
145th Ser by Cys,  
146th Gly by Glu, and  
153rd Ile by Leu.

20 (B) The human TNF polypeptide mutants which are characterized in that in the amino acid sequence of human TNF of formula [I] 67th Cys and/or 99th Cys is replaced by Ser and that 115th Pro is replaced by an amino acid other than Pro.

25 (C) The human TNF polypeptide mutants (A) or (B) in which one or at most 8 successive amino acid residues from their N-terminus are deleted.

30 In the above group of mutants, examples of those mutants which show excellent cytotoxic activity in vitro and antitumor activity in vivo are shown below.

Polypeptide mutants having the amino acid sequence represented by formula [I] in which

16th Ala is replaced by Val,  
36th Ala is replaced by Val,  
35 73rd Leu is replaced by Pro,  
98th Pro is replaced by His or Leu,

103rd Thr is replaced by Pro,  
115th Pro is replaced by His or Gln,  
131st Ser is replaced by Ile, or  
143rd Ala is replaced by Val.

5 In the above group of mutants, examples of those mutants which have low cytotoxic activity in vitro but excellent antitumor activity in vivo are shown below.

Polypeptide mutants having the amino acid sequence represented by formula [I] in which

10 31st Ala is replaced by Thr,  
32nd Asn is replaced by Ala, Cys, Asp, His, Ile, Arg, Ser, Thr, Val or Tyr,  
115th Pro is replaced by Ser, Ala, Phe, Asn, Thr, Gly, Tyr, Val, Glu, Met, Ile, Asp,  
15 Trp, Leu or Lys, or  
117th Tyr is replaced by His.

Especially preferred mutants are polypeptides having the amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which

20 32nd Asn is replaced by Tyr, His, Asp or Ser,  
115th Pro is replaced by Leu, Ser, Asp or Gly, or  
117th Tyr is replaced by His.

The present invention also relates to DNAs  
25 encoding the above polypeptide mutants of this invention. The DNAs of the invention will be described below with reference to formula (A) in Table 2.

Table 2

(5') TCA TCT TCT CGA ACC CCG AGT GAC AAG  
 CCT GTA GCC CAT GTT GTA GCA AAC CCT CAA  
 GCT GAG GGG CAG CTC CAG TGG CTG AAC CGC  
 CGG GCC AAT GCC CTC CTG GCC AAT GGC GTG  
 GAG CTG AGA GAT AAC CAG CTG GTG GTG CCA  
 TCA GAG GGC CTG TAC CTC ATC TAC TCC CAG  
 GTC CTC TTC AAG GGC CAA GGC TGC CCC TCC  
 ACC CAT GTG CTC CTC ACC CAC ACC ATC AGC  
 CGC ATC GCC GTC TCC TAC CAG ACC AAG GTC  
 AAC CTC CTC TCT GCC ATC AAG AGC CCC TGC  
 CAG AGG GAG ACC CCA GAG GGG GCT GAG GCC  
 AAG CCC TGG TAT GAG CCC ATC TAT CTG GGA  
 GGG GTC TTC CAG CTG GAG AAG GGT GAC CGA  
 CTC AGC GCT GAG ATC AAT CGG CCC GAC TAT  
 CTC GAC TTT GCC GAG TCT GGG CAG GTC TAC  
 TTT GGG ATC ATT GCC CTG-(3') ... [A]

Specific examples of the DNA of this invention are the following (a), (b), (c) and (d).

- 5 (a) DNAs having a base sequence represented by  
 formula [A] in Table 2 in which  
 16th codon GCA for Ala is replaced by codon GTA  
 for Val,  
 31st codon GCC for Ala is replaced by codon ACC  
 10 for Thr,  
 32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon GCT  
 for Ala,  
 32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon TGC  
 for Cys,  
 15 32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon GAT  
 for Asp,  
 32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon CAC  
 for His,  
 20 32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon ATC  
 for Ile,



32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon CGA  
for Arg,

32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon AGC  
for Ser,

5 32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon ACT  
for Thr,

32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon GTC  
for Val,

32nd codon AAT for Asn is replaced by codon TAT  
for Tyr,

10 34th codon CTC for Leu is replaced by codon ATC  
for Ile,

36th codon GCC for Ala is replaced by codon GTC  
for Val,

15 48th codon GTG for Val is replaced by codon ATG  
for Met,

73rd codon CTC for Leu is replaced by codon CCC  
for Pro,

82nd codon GCC for Ala is replaced by codon GAC  
for Asp,

20 85th codon TAC for Tyr is replaced by codon CAC  
for His,

89th codon GTC for Val is replaced by codon ATC  
for Ile,

25 94th codon GCC for Ala is replaced by codon ACC  
for Thr,

97th codon AGC for Ser is replaced by codon AAC  
for Asn,

98th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon CAC  
for His,

30 98th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon CTC  
for Leu,

103rd codon ACC for Thr is replaced by codon CCC  
for Pro,

35 113th codon TAT for Tyr is replaced by codon TGT  
for Cys,

115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon CAC  
for His,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon CAG  
for Gln,  
5 115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon TCC  
for Ser,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon GCC  
for Ala,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon TTC  
10 for Phe,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon AAC  
for Asn,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon ACC  
for Thr,  
15 115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon GGC  
for Gly,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon TAC  
for Tyr,  
20 115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon GTC  
for Val,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon GAG  
for Glu,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon ATG  
for Met,  
25 115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon ATC  
for Ile,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon GAC  
for Asp,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon TGG  
30 for Trp,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon CTC  
for Leu,  
115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon AAG  
for Lys,  
35 115th codon CCC for Pro is replaced by codon CGC  
for Arg,

- 117th codon TAT for Tyr is replaced by codon CAT  
for His,
- 118th codon CTG for Leu is replaced by codon CAG  
for Gln,
- 5 131st codon AGC for Ser is replaced by codon ATC  
for Ile,
- 132nd codon GCT for Ala is replaced by codon ACT  
for Thr,
- 141st codon GAC for Asp is replaced by codon TAC  
for Tyr,
- 10 143rd codon GCC for Ala is replaced by codon GTC  
for Val,
- 144th codon GAG for Glu is replaced by codon AAG  
for Lys,
- 15 145th codon TCT for Ser is replaced by codon TGT  
for Cys,
- 146th codon GGG for Gly is replaced by codon GAG  
for Glu, or
- 153rd codon ATT for Ile is replaced by codon CTG  
for Leu.
- 20 (b) DNAs having the base sequence of formula [A] in  
which codon GGC encoding 67th Cys and/or 99th  
Cys is replaced by codon TCT encoding Ser and  
that codon CCC encoding 115th Pro is replaced by  
25 a codon encoding the other amino acid mentioned  
above.
- (c) DNAs resulting from deletion of one or at most  
8 successive codons from the 5'-terminus of the  
above DNAs.
- 30 (d) DNAs above in which a translation initiation  
codon ATG is joined to the 5'-terminus, and/or a  
termination codon is joined to the 3'-terminus.

The DNAs encoding the novel human TNF poly-  
peptide mutants of the invention can be produced by pre-  
paring DNA encoding human TNF or its precursor by a known

35

- 13 -

method, such as the method described in European Patent Publication No. 155549 or a method of chemical synthesis, and then preparing DNAs encoding the above mutants by point mutation of the resulting DNA in accordance with the method of Wang et al. [Science, 224, 1431 (1984)], or preparing DNAs encoding the above mutants by partial replacement of the resulting DNA using suitable restriction endonucleases and synthetic oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapters in which the base sequence at the desired site(s) is artificially altered.

For example, DNA encoding a polypeptide mutant of formula [II] in which the 115th amino acid (Pro) is replaced by Leu can be produced by the following procedure.

DNA having a base sequence encoding human TNF precursor is isolated by the method described in European Patent Publication No. 155549. The base sequence of DNA encoding the human TNF precursor is shown in Table 8 attached, and a sequence from the 235th base to the 699th base in this base sequence corresponds to a base sequence encoding human TNF. The codon encoding the 115th amino acid (Pro) in the amino acid sequence of human TNF corresponds to the 577th to 579th bases (CCC) in Table 8. A DNA fragment containing this codon is cut out with a combination of suitable restriction endonucleases. Separately, a DNA fragment containing a base sequence resulting from replacing the codon (CCC) for Pro in the above DNA fragment by codon (CTC) for Leu is chemically synthesized. By substituting the synthesized DNA fragment for the cut out DNA fragment, DNA encoding the above polypeptide mutant can be produced.

More specifically, A DNA fragment corresponding to the 555th to 603rd bases in Table 8 is cut out by using restriction endonucleases DdeI and PvuII, for example.

On the other hand, the oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapters having the following base sequences are chemically synthesized.

- 14 -

5'-TGAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATGAGCTCAT-3'  
3'-CCGGTTCGGGACCATACTCGA-5'

and

5'-CTATCTGGGAGGGGTCTTCCAG-3'  
3'-GTAGATAGACCCTCCCCAGAAGGTC-5'

5 The resulting DNA adapters are substituted for the cut out DNA fragment corresponding to the 555th to 603rd bases in Table 8.

10 By inserting the DNA into a suitable expression vector so that it has a suitable sequence, introducing the vector into a suitable host, and culturing the resulting transformant by techniques known in the art, human TNF polypeptide mutants of the invention can be produced. More specifically, an expression vector for production of the polypeptide mutant of the invention can be produced by preparing a DNA fragment having a translation initiation  
15 codon ATG at the 5'-terminus and a termination codon at the 3'-terminus in the DNA having a base sequence encoding the polypeptide mutant itself of the invention, joining the DNA fragment following a suitable promoter and the SD sequence, and then inserting the resulting fragment into a  
20 vector. Examples of the promoter are lac, trp, tac, phoS, phoA, PL, and SV40 early promoter. Examples of the vector are plasmids (e.g., pBR322), phages (e.g., lambda phage derivatives), and viruses (e.g., SV40). Transformant can be obtained by introducing the resulting expression vector  
25 for production of the polypeptide mutant of the invention into a suitable host, for example, E. coli, by the method of Cohen et al. [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 69, 2110 (1972)]. Then, by culturing the transformant under suitable culturing conditions, the desired polypeptide mutant  
30 or one in which Met is joined to its N-terminus can be produced. The cultured cells are treated by, for example, lysozyme digestion, freeze-thawing, ultrasonic rupture, or by using a French press, and then centrifuged or filtered to obtain an extract containing the polypeptide mutant of

- 15 -

the invention. The desired polypeptide mutant can be isolated by purifying the extract in accordance with a general method of purifying proteins (such as ultra-filtration, dialysis, ion exchange chromatography, gel  
5 filtration, electrophoresis and affinity chromatography).

The reaction of an organic or inorganic acid or a base with the polypeptide mutant of the invention can give its salt.

Human TNF polypeptide mutants of the invention  
10 will be described below in more detail with reference to experimental examples.

(1) Various human TNF polypeptide mutants were produced by culturing the transformants obtained in Examples and Referential Examples given hereinbelow.

15 Specifically, the transformants were cultured by the method shown in Example 1-(2), and the various human TNF polypeptide mutants produced in the E. coli cells were extracted into 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8) containing 0.1% lysozyme and 30 mM NaCl.

20 The amounts of the desired human TNF polypeptide mutants recovered in the extracts were measured by EIA (enzyme immunoassay) as the amount of the polypeptide which reacted immunologically with an anti-human TNF antibody. The method of determination of the human TNF  
25 polypeptide mutant according to EIA is based on the following principle.

A competitive binding reaction for an anti-human TNF rabbit antiserum was done between the human TNF polypeptide mutant in an assay sample and human TNF labelled  
30 with beta-galactosidase. Then, by adding anti-rabbit IgG goat antiserum insolubilized by binding to a bacterial cell wall, a complex of enzyme-labelled human TNF/anti-human TNF rabbit antibody/anti-rabbit IgG goat antibody was formed. The reaction mixture was centrifuged to  
35 obtain a solid phase. The amount of the enzyme-labelled

human TNF in the above complex which was recovered in the solid phase was determined by using its enzyme activity as an index.

Specifically, 2-nitrophenyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside was used as an enzyme substrate, and the amount of the digested product (2-nitrophenol) of the substrate formed by the enzyme reaction was determined by the absorbance at a wavelength of 410 nm. The amount of the enzyme-labelled human TNF in the complex reflects the amount of the human TNF polypeptide mutant in the assay sample.

The amount of the human TNF polypeptide mutant in the assay sample was determined by using a standard curve prepared separately by using human TNF.

In the preparation of the anti-human TNF rabbit antiserum, pure human TNF produced by the method of Yamada et al. [J. Biotechnology, 3, 141 (1985)] was used as an antigen.

The results are shown in Table 3.

When the amount of the desired human TNF polypeptide mutant detected in the cell extract is nearly comparable to that of human TNF used as a control, the solubility of the polypeptide mutant is expressed as (++). Its solubility is expressed as (+) when its detected amount is smaller than the control, and as (-) when it is much smaller than the control or the desired polypeptide mutant is not detected.

It is presumed that the polypeptide mutants having solubilities expressed as (-) underwent structural change and thus markedly decreased in solubility, or were unstable in the E. coli cells.

Table 3

## Solubilities of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutants:

Poly-peptide mutant		Mutation: position	solubility
TNF-12T	12th	Ala→Thr	(-)
TNF-13Y	13th	His→Tyr	(-)
TNF-14A	14th	Val→Ala	(-)
TNF-16V	16th	Ala→Val	(++)
TNF-17T	17th	Asn→Thr	(+)
TNF-24F	24th	Leu→Phe	(+)
TNF-26R	26th	Trp→Arg	(-)
TNF-31T	31st	Ala→Thr	(++)
TNF-32A	32nd	Asn→Ala	(++)
TNF-32C	32nd	Asn→Cys	(++)
TNF-32D	32nd	Asn→Asp	(++)
TNF-32H	32nd	Asn→His	(++)
TNF-32I	32nd	Asn→Ile	(++)
TNF-32R	32nd	Asn→Arg	(++)
TNF-32S	32nd	Asn→Ser	(++)
TNF-32T	32nd	Asn→Thr	(++)
TNF-32V	32nd	Asn→Val	(++)
TNF-32Y	32nd	Asn→Tyr	(++)
TNF-32G	32nd	Asn→Gly	(++)
TNF-32L	32nd	Asn→Leu	(++)
TNF-34I	34th	Leu→Ile	(++)
TNF-35P	35th	Leu→Pro	(-)
TNF-36V	36th	Ala→Val	(++)
TNF-44D	44th	Asn→Asp	(-)
TNF-45P	45th	Gln→Pro	(-)
TNF-48M	48th	Val→Met	(++)
TNF-50P	50th	Ser→Pro	(-)
TNF-54C	54th	Tyr→Cys	(-)
TNF-54H	54th	Tyr→His	(-)

- to be continued -



Table 3 (continued)

Poly-peptide mutant		Mutation: position	solubility
TNF-58P	58th	Ser→Pro	(-)
TNF-59L	59th	Gln→Leu	(-)
TNF-60D	60th	Val→Asp	(-)
TNF-60G	60th	Val→Gly	(-)
TNF-62S	62nd	Phe→Ser	(-)
TNF-67S	67th	Cys→Ser	(++)
TNF-70Y	70th	Thr→Tyr	(++)
TNF-73P	73rd	Leu→Pro	(++)
TNF-82D	82nd	Ala→Asp	(++)
TNF-85H	85th	Tyr→His	(++)
TNF-89I	89th	Val→Ile	(++)
TNF-93P	93rd	Ser→Pro	(-)
TNF-94T	94th	Ala→Thr	(++)
TNF-97N	97th	Ser→Asn	(++)
TNF-98H	98th	Pro→His	(++)
TNF-98L	98th	Pro→Leu	(++)
TNF-99S	99th	Cys→Ser	(++)
TNF-103P	103rd	Thr→Pro	(++)
TNF-113C	113th	Tyr→Cys	(++)
TNF-115H	115th	Pro→His	(++)
TNF-115Q	115th	Pro→Gln	(++)
TNF-115S	115th	Pro→Ser	(++)
TNF-115A	115th	Pro→Ala	(++)
TNF-115F	115th	Pro→Phe	(+)
TNF-115N	115th	Pro→Asn	(++)
TNF-115T	115th	Pro→Thr	(++)
TNF-115G	115th	Pro→Gly	(++)
TNF-115Y	115th	Pro→Tyr	(++)
TNF-115V	115th	Pro→Val	(++)
TNF-115E	115th	Pro→Glu	(++)

- to be continued -

Table 3 (continued)

Poly-peptide mutant		Mutation: position	solubility
TNF-115M	115th	Pro→Met	(+)
TNF-115I	115th	Pro→Ile	(++)
TNF-115D	115th	Pro→Asp	(++)
TNF-115W	115th	Pro→Trp	(++)
TNF-115L	115th	Pro→Leu	(++)
TNF-115K	115th	Pro→Lys	(++)
TNF-115R	115th	Pro→Arg	(+)
TNF-117H	117th	Tyr→His	(++)
TNF-118Q	118th	Leu→Gln	(++)
TNF-121G	121st	Val→Gly	(-)
TNF-124Q	124th	Leu→Gln	(-)
TNF-128A	128th	Asp→Ala	(-)
TNF-128N	128th	Asp→Asn	(-)
TNF-131I	131st	Ser→Ile	(++)
TNF-132T	132nd	Ala→Thr	(++)
TNF-135D	135th	Asn→Asp	(+)
TNF-138Y	138th	Asp→Tyr	(+)
TNF-141Y	141st	Asp→Tyr	(++)
TNF-143V	143rd	Ala→Val	(++)
TNF-144K	144th	Glu→Lys	(++)
TNF-145C	145th	Ser→Cys	(++)
TNF-146E	146th	Gly→Glu	(++)
TNF-148D	148th	Val→Asp	(-)
TNF-148G	148th	Val→Gly	(-)
TNF-150L	150th	Phe→Leu	(-)
TNF-151E	151st	Gly→Glu	(-)
TNF-153L	153rd	Ile→Leu	(++)
<hr/>			
TNF-115L-Ser67			(++)
TNF-115LAN8-Ser67			(++)
TNF-115LAN8			(++)

- 20 -

(2) Table 4 shows the isoelectric points and cytotoxic activities of human TNF (as a control) and the various human TNF polypeptide mutants of the invention obtained in Examples given hereinbelow.

5       The cytotoxic activity was evaluated on mouse L-M cells (ATCC, CCL 1.2) by the method of Yamada et al. [J. Biotechnology, 3, 141 (1985)].

10       The human TNF polypeptide mutants which were determined to be homogeneous from SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoretic analysis [U. K. Laemmli, Nature (London), 227, 680 (1970)] were used in this test.

- 21 -  
Table 4

Properties of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant:  
 Isoelectric point and cytotoxic activity

Mutant polypeptide	Isoelectric point (pI)	Cytotoxic activity (U/ $\mu$ g)
Human TNF	5.9	2,080
TNF-16V	5.7	310
TNF-31T	5.8	12
TNF-32Y	5.9	0.18
TNF-32H	6.1	32
TNF-32D	5.5	1.1
TNF-32S	5.8	1.0
TNF-32G	5.8	8.7
TNF-32L	5.8	0.43
TNF-36V	5.9	122
TNF-73P	6.0	234
TNF-98H	6.4	1,330
TNF-103P	6.2	215
TNF-115L	5.9	12
TNF-115S	5.8	23
TNF-115T	5.8	38
TNF-115H	6.0	220
TNF-115R	7.0	0.22
TNF-115D	5.7	6.8
TNF-115G	5.9	37
TNF-117H	6.3	31
TNF-131I	5.9	1,890
TNF-143V	5.8	243
TNF-144K	7.5	1.3
TNF-146E	5.6	0.18
TNF-115L $\Delta$ N8	5.9	10

(3) Table 5 shows the antitumor activities in vivo of human TNF (as a control) and the various human TNF polypeptide mutants obtained in Examples given herein-below. The antitumor activity was evaluated as follows:-

5           Meth A sarcoma cells ( $2 \times 10^5$ ) were transplanted into the abdominal skin of BALB/c female mice (8 week old). Seven days after the transplantation, the polypeptide was administered once intravenously. The tumor necrotizing response was evaluated 24 hours after the  
10 administration by the evaluation standards of Carswell et al. [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 72, 3666 (1975)].

          As shown in Table 5, the correlation between the cytotoxic activity in vitro and the antitumor activity in vivo against the transplanted tumor is scarce. For  
15 example, TNF-l31I has nearly the same in vitro cytotoxic activity and in vivo antitumor activity as those of human TNF. However, other human TNF polypeptide mutants, for example human TNF polypeptide mutant in which the 32nd, 115th or 143rd amino acid from the N-terminus is replaced,  
20 show strong in vivo antitumor activity as compared with their in vitro cytotoxic activity, and have low lethal toxicity.

- 23 -

Table 5

Antitumor Effect of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant on  
Meth A Sarcoma Transplanted in Mice:

Polypeptide: dose (unit)/mouse	Necrotic Response				Inhibition of Tumor Growth (%)
	-	+	++	+++	
<hr/>					
Human TNF:					
600	1	5	0	0	55
2,000	0	4	2	0	80
6,000	0	0	6	0	87
20,000	0	0	0	6	100
<hr/>					
TNF-16V:					
93	6	0	0	0	61
310	4	2	0	0	64
930	0	4	2	0	90
3,100	0	0	6	0	86
9,300	0	0	3	3	100
<hr/>					
TNF-31T:					
35	7	0	0	0	49
115	2	5	0	0	79
<hr/>					
TNF-32Y:					
5	4	3	0	0	26
18	3	4	0	0	46
<hr/>					
TNF-32D:					
11	4	0	0	0	63
33	0	5	0	0	82
110	0	1	3	1	81
<hr/>					
TNF-32S:					
10	5	0	0	0	17
30	1	4	0	0	68
100	0	1	4	0	97
<hr/>					
TNF-32H:					
32	4	1	0	0	45
96	1	4	0	0	73
320	0	3	2	0	100

- to be continued -

Table 5 (continued)

Polyp ptide: dose (unit)/mouse	Necrotic Response				Inhibition of Tumor Growth (%)
	-	+	++	+++	
TNF-36V:					
120	2	4	0	0	49
370	0	4	2	0	83
1,200	0	0	2	4	93
3,700	0	0	0	6	93
TNF-73P:					
230	5	2	0	0	8
700	0	7	0	0	66
2,300	0	5	2	0	90
TNF-98H:					
1,300	2	5	0	0	70
4,000	0	5	2	0	81
13,000	0	0	1	6	94
TNF-103P:					
215	0	1	6	0	70
645	0	0	4	3	100
TNF-115L:					
12	5	1	0	0	70
35	2	4	0	0	73
117	0	5	1	0	78
350	0	2	4	0	91
1,170	0	0	5	1	93
TNF-115S:					
23	3	3	0	0	74
69	0	4	2	0	81
230	0	2	4	0	91
690	0	0	5	1	84
2,300	0	0	1	5	100
TNF-115H:					
220	5	1	0	0	72
660	0	5	1	0	80
2,200	0	1	5	0	96

- to be continued -

Table 5 (continued)

Polypeptide: dose (unit)/mouse	Necrotic Response				Inhibition of Tumor Growth (%)
	-	+	++	+++	
<hr/>					
TNF-115T:					
38	2	3	0	0	54
114	2	3	0	0	83
380	1	2	2	0	91
1,140	0	0	5	0	100
<hr/>					
TNF-115D:					
68	0	5	0	0	57
204	0	2	3	0	100
<hr/>					
TNF-115G:					
110	0	5	0	0	68
370	0	1	4	0	98
1,100	0	0	1	4	100
<hr/>					
TNF-117H:					
31	4	3	0	0	51
92	1	6	0	0	88
310	0	0	7	0	93
<hr/>					
TNF-131I:					
5,700	0	0	2	3	83
19,000	0	0	1	3	98
<hr/>					
TNF-143V:					
730	0	5	0	0	42
2,400	0	4	1	0	65
7,300	0	1	3	1	100



- 26 -

(4) Several human TNF polypeptide mutants of this invention as well as human TNF were tested for pyrogenicity in rabbit. The results are shown in Table 6.

The pyrogenicity test was carried out by administering the polypeptide intravenously to rabbit, and observing change in the rectal temperature for 4 hours after the administration. The results are expressed as follows:

- 10           (-): a rectal temperature rise of not more than  
              0.4°C  
          (+): a rectal temperature rise of 0.5 to 0.9°C  
          (++): a rectal temperature rise of 1.0°C or more

- 27 -

Table 6

Pyrogenicity of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant in Rabbit:

Polypeptide:	dose ( $\mu$ g/kg)	Pyrogenicity
Human TNF:	0.50	(+)
TNF-16V:	0.52	(-)
	5.2	(-)
	52	(+)
TNF-32Y:	0.56	(-)
	5.6	(-)
	56	(-)
TNF-32H:	0.50	(-)
	5.0	(-)
	50	(-)
TNF-36V:	0.50	(-)
	5.0	(+)
	50	(+)
TNF-73P:	0.51	(-)
	5.1	(+)
	51	(++)
TNF-115L:	0.67	(-)
	6.7	(-)
	67	(+)
TNF-115S:	0.52	(-)
	5.2	(+)
	52	(+)
TNF-115H:	0.50	(-)
	5.0	(+)
	50	(+)
TNF-117H:	0.52	(-)
	5.2	(-)
	52	(+)

- 28 -

(5) The effect of the polypeptide mutant (TMF-115L) on the blood pressure was tested by administering into the tail vein of SHR/NCrj male rats (body weight 264 to 304 g; Nippon Charles River Co., Ltd.), and measuring the systolic blood pressure of the rats without anesthesia by means of an arterial pressure measuring device for rats (Model KN-209, made by Natsume Seisakusho). As a control human TNF was administered as well.

The results are shown in Table 7.

10

Table 7

Effect of TNF-115L on Blood Pressure in Rats

Polypeptide dosage ( $\mu$ g/kg)	Changes in Blood Pressure (mean $\pm$ SD) (hours after Administration)		
	before	5 hours	24 hours
Human TNF: 100	193 $\pm$ 3.1 mmHg	183 $\pm$ 2.0 mmHg	170 $\pm$ 3.2 mmHg
TNF-115L: 100	189 $\pm$ 3.0 mmHg	195 $\pm$ 2.5 mmHg	191 $\pm$ 2.6 mmHg
1,000	189 $\pm$ 3.0	178 $\pm$ 2.7	184 $\pm$ 2.2
5,000	190 $\pm$ 1.5	186 $\pm$ 2.1	189 $\pm$ 2.5
10,000	191 $\pm$ 2.1	185 $\pm$ 2.4	188 $\pm$ 3.6

- 29 -

For formulating human TNF polypeptide mutants of this invention, they may be in the form of a solution or a lyophilized product. From the standpoint of long-term stability, they are desirably in the form of lyophilized products. It is preferred to add vehicles or stabilizers to the preparations. Examples of the stabilizers include albumin, globulin, gelatin, protamine, protamine salts, glucose, galactose, xylose, mannitol, glucuronic acid, trehalose, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch, and nonionic surface-active agents (such as polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene glycerin fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil, polyoxyethylene castor oil, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymer, sorbitan fatty acid esters, sucrose fatty acid esters and glycerin fatty acid esters).

The several human TNF polypeptide mutants of this invention are especially useful as antitumor agents as shown above.

Such polypeptide preparations are preferably administered parenterally or topically. Parenteral routes such as intraveous and intramuscular routes are used when tumor cells extend over a wide range or metastasize, or when prevention of metastasis is intended. Against local tumor tissues, direct intratumor administration is preferred. The dosage varies depending upon the type of human TNF polypeptide mutants and the type and size of tumors, the condition of the patient and the route of administration. For example, in case of TNF-115L, it is  $1 \times 10^3$  to  $1 \times 10^8$  units (LM)/kg, preferably  $1 \times 10^4$  to  $1 \times 10^7$  units (LM)/kg.

The following examples illustrate the present invention more specifically. It should be understood

however that other human ~~TNF~~ polypeptide mutants in accordance with this invention can also be produced by similar methods, and the invention is in no way limited to these examples.

5 Example 1

Production of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant TNF-32Y:-

(1) Construction of an expression plasmid

10 An expression plasmid (pHNY-32) for producing a polypeptide consisting of 155 amino acids corresponding to the sequence from amino acid No. 1 to No. 155 in Table 9 attached, referred to as TNF-32Y, was constructed as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.

15 A cloned cDNA encoding human TNF was isolated by digestion with restriction endonuclease PstI from the recombinant plasmid pHTNF13 prepared according to the method described in European Patent Publication No. 155549.

20 The cloned cDNA was further digested with restriction endonucleases AvaI and HindIII to isolate a DNA fragment containing most of the coding region for the human TNF polypeptide. The isolated DNA fragment is referred to as TNF-DNA fragment.

25 The TNF-DNA fragment was about 600 bp in size containing the base sequence corresponding to the downstream region from base No. 250 in Table 8. Its full base sequence was reported by Yamada et al. [J. Biotechnology, 3, 141 (1985)].

30 The TNF-DNA fragment was further digested with restriction endonucleases HpaII and BglI to cut it into three DNA fragments and they were isolated. These DNA fragments had the sequences corresponding to the region from base No. 250 to No. 321, the region from base No. 322 to 337 and the downstream region from base No. 338 in Table 8, respectively. These DNA fragments were named DNA-1 fragment, DNA-2 fragment and DNA-3 fragment, respectively.  
35

Then, the DNA-1 and DNA-3 fragments were combined by using T4 DNA ligase with the following chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapter [a].

5'-CGGGCCTATGCCCTCC-3' [a]  
3'-CCGGATACGGG-5'

5 The ligated DNA fragment is referred to as NY-DNA fragment. The NY-DNA fragment was sequentially ligated with the following two chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapters, [b] and [c].

5'-AACTAGTACGCAAGTTCACGTAAGGAGGTTATC-3' [b]  
3'-TTGATCATGCGTTCAAGTGCATTCCTCCAATAGCTA-5'

10 and

5'-GATTATGTCATCTTCTCGAACC-3' [c]  
3'-ATACAGTAGAAGAGCTTGGGGCT-5'

The resulting DNA fragment is referred to as Peptide coding-DNA fragment.

15 A DNA fragment (about 380 bp in size) containing the trp promoter region was isolated from a plasmid pCT-1 [M. Ikehara et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 81, 5956 (1984)] by double digestion with restriction endonucleases HpaI and AatII. The base sequence of the trp promoter region of the above 380 bp-DNA fragment was reported by  
20 Bennett et al. [J. Mol. Biol., 121, 113 (1978)]. The above 380 bp-DNA fragment was ligated with the Peptide coding-DNA fragment prepared as above. The ligated DNA fragment was referred to as Promoter-Peptide coding-DNA fragment.

25 Separately, a plasmid pBR322 was digested with restriction endonucleases AvaI and PvuII, and the resulting larger DNA fragment (about 3.7 kbp in size) was isolated by 0.7% agarose gel electrophoresis. After filling-in its cohesive ends to blunt ends with E. coli

- 32 -

DNA polymerase I (Klenow fragment) and four kinds of deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates (dGTP, dATP, dTTP and dCTP), both ends were ligated by T4 DNA ligase to construct a new plasmid, which is designated pBRS6.

5 The plasmid pBRS6 was cleaved with restriction endonucleases AatII and HindIII into two DNA fragments. The larger DNA fragment (about 3.6 kbp in size) was isolated and ligated by T4 DNA ligase with the Promoter-Peptide coding-DNA fragment prepared as above in order to  
10 construct an expression plasmid pHNY-32.

(2) Production of TNF-32Y

The expression plasmid pHNY-32 was introduced into E. coli HB101 by the conventional method [S. N. Cohen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 69, 2110 (1972)].

15 The transformant (HB101/pHNY-32) was cultivated at 37°C overnight in LB broth [composition: 1% trypton, 0.5% yeast extract, 1% NaCl, pH 7.5]. The culture was inoculated in 10-volumes of modified M9 medium [composition: 1.5% Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.3% KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05% NaCl, 0.1%  
20 NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, 2 mg/liter of vitamine B1, 0.45% casamino acid, 1 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 0.1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.4% glycerol] containing ampicillin at 25 micrograms/ml, at 37°C for 1 hour.

Then, 3-indoleacrylic acid was added to give a final concentration of 20 micrograms/ml. After the cultivation was further continued for 24 hours, the cells  
25 were collected by centrifugation. The cells were suspended in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8) containing 0.1% lysozyme and 30 mM NaCl, and allowed to stand in an ice bath for 30 minutes. After the cell suspension was repeatedly treated by freezing in a dry ice/ethanol bath and  
30 thawing at 37°C, the cell extract was collected by centrifugation.

The cell extract was dialyzed against 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.8), and the dialyzate was centrifuged to obtain a clarified supernatant. The supernatant  
35 was applied onto a DEAE-Sepharose CL-6B column (Pharmacia)

- 33 -

previously equilibrated with 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.8). After the column was washed with the same buffer to remove non-adsorbed components, the desired polypeptide (TNF-32Y) was eluted with a linear gradient of NaCl concentration from zero to 0.3 M in the same buffer. Each fraction was subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and the fractions containing polypeptide having a molecular weight of about 17 kilodaltons were collected and pooled.

The pooled fraction was dialyzed against 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.8), and then it was again subjected to DEAE-Sepharose CL-6B column chromatography as above, but the elution was carried out under the elution condition of an easier gradient of NaCl concentration.

The fractions containing the desired polypeptide were collected, pooled and concentrated by ultrafiltration with Diaflo using a YM10 membrane (Amicon).

Finally, the concentrate was subjected to gel filtration on a column of Bio-Gel P-6 (Bio-Rad) using 5 mM phosphate buffered saline as an eluent to obtain purified TNF-32Y.

N-terminal amino acid sequence of the purified TNF-32Y was analyzed by the automated Edman degradation on Protein Sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Model 470A).

As a result, the N-terminal amino acid of TNF-32Y was a serine residue. Namely, a methionine residue due to the translation initiation codon (ATG) was removed from the purified product.

## Example 2

### Production of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant TNF-115L:-

#### (1) Construction of an expression plasmid

An expression plasmid (pHPL-115) for producing a polypeptide consisting of 155 amino acids corresponding to the sequence of the amino acid No. 1 to No. 155 in Table 10 attached, referred to as TNF-115L, was constructed as illustrated in Figure 4.



The TNF-DNA fragment prepared as mentioned in Example 1-(1) was digested with restriction endonucleases PvuII and TagI to cut it into four DNA fragments and they were isolated. These DNA fragments had the sequences corresponding to the region from base No. 250 to 369, the region from base No. 370 to 603, the region from base No. 604 to No. 653 and the downstream region from base No. 654 in Table 8, respectively.

These DNA fragments were named DNA-4 fragment, DNA-5 fragment, DNA-6 fragment and DNA-7 fragment, respectively. The DNA-5 fragment was further digested with restriction endonuclease DdeI to isolate a DNA fragment corresponding to the sequence from base No. 370 to No. 554 in Table 8 (referred to as DNA-8 fragment).

The DNA-8 fragment was combined with the DNA-4 fragment, and then ligated with the following two chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapters, [d] and [e].

5'-TGAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATGAGCTCAT-3' [d]  
3'-CCGGTTCGGGACCATACTCGA-5'

and

5'-CTATCTGGGAGGGGTCTTCCAG-3' [e]  
3'-GTAGATAGACCCTCCCCAGAAGGTC-5'

To the ligated DNA fragment, the DNA-6 fragment and the DNA-7 fragment were further ligated by using T4 DNA ligase. The resulting DNA fragment is referred to as PL-DNA fragment.

The expression plasmid pHPL-115 was constructed according to the method as mentioned in Example 1-(1), except for using the PL-DNA fragment instead of the NY-DNA fragment.

## (2) Production of TNF-115L

According to the method mentioned in Example 1-(2), the transformant (HB101/pHPL-115) was prepared and cultivated. The desired polypeptide was isolated and purified from the cell extract according to essentially the same method as mentioned in Example 1-(2).

(3) Determination of amino acid sequence

Amino acid sequences of the purified TNF-115L and its peptide fragment were analyzed by the automated Edman degradation on a Protein Sequencer.

5           The peptide fragment was prepared under the following conditions. Five hundred micrograms of the purified TNF-115L was incubated with 10 micrograms of lysyl endopeptidase (EC 3.4.21.50: Wako Pure Chemical Ind.) in 5 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8) containing 4M urea in  
10 a total volume of 0.1 ml. After incubation at 35°C for 15 hours, the resulting digested peptides were isolated by high performance liquid chromatography using a column of SynChropak RP-P300 (250 x 4.6 mm; SynChrom Inc.) under the conditions of a linear gradient elution from 10% to 50% of  
15 acetonitrile containing 0.07% trifluoroacetic acid, in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, at a flow rate of 1 ml/min for 60 minutes. The elution pattern is shown in Figure. 5. The peptide fragments were isolated from each of fractions of No. 1 to No. 7 in Figure 5 and subjected to analysis of  
20 amino acid sequence by the automated Edman degradation method.

The partial amino acid sequence of peptide fragment No. 6 was determined to be Pro-X-Tyr-Glu-Leu-Ile-Tyr-Leu-Gly-Gly-Val-Phe-Gln-Leu-Glu. Mark "X" shows  
25 an amino acid which could not be determined by this analysis.

The determined amino acid sequence as above was completely agreed with the sequence from amino acid No. 111 to No. 125 in Table 10.

30           It was confirmed that the amino acid at the 115th position from the N-terminus of TNF-115L was a leucine residue.

N-terminal amino acid of the purified TNF-115L was a serine residue, indicating that a methionine residue  
35 due to the translation initiation codon (ATG) was removed.

Example 3

Production of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant TNF-115L $\Delta$ N8:-

(1) Construction of an expression plasmid

5 An expression plasmid (pHPL-147) for producing a polypeptide consisting of 147 amino acids corresponding to the sequence from amino acid No. 9 (Lys) to No. 155 (Leu) in Table 10, referred to as TNF-115L $\Delta$ N8, was constructed as illustrated in Figure 6.

10 The expression plasmid pHPL-115 prepared as mentioned in Example 2-(1) was cut into two DNA fragments by digestion with restriction endonucleases ClaI and BstEII. The larger fragment contains the downstream region from base No. 380 in Table 10 (coding region for C-terminal portion of TNF-115L), tetracycline-resistance  
15 gene, ampicillin-resistance gene and the trp promoter region, which is referred to as Vector-DNA fragment.

The smaller fragment contains the region corresponding to the sequence from base No. 1 to No. 379 in Table 10. This fragment was further digested with re-  
20 striction endonuclease HgiAI to isolate a DNA fragment corresponding to the sequence from the base No. 219 to No. 379, which is referred to as Hgi-DNA fragment.

Separately, the expression plasmid pHT147 prepared as mentioned in Referential Example 2, was digested  
25 with restriction endonucleases ClaI and HgiAI to isolate a DNA fragment (about 200 bp in size) containing the region corresponding to the sequence from base No. 25 to No. 218 in Table 10. This DNA fragment is referred to as  $\Delta$ N8-DNA fragment.

30 The  $\Delta$ N8-DNA fragment was ligated with the Hgi-DNA fragment by using T4 DNA ligase, and then the ligated DNA fragment was combined with the Vector-DNA fragment prepared as above to construct the expression plasmid pHPL-147.

(2) Production of TNF-115L $\Delta$ N8

35 According to the method as mentioned in Example

- 37 -

1-(2), the transformant (HB101/pHPL-147) was prepared and cultivated. The desired polypeptide was isolated and purified from the cell extract according to essentially the same method as mentioned in Example 1-(2).

5           At the N-terminus of purified TNF-115LΔN8, a methionine residue due to the translation initiation codon (ATG) was detected by the automated Edman degradation method.

#### Example 4

10   Production of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant TNF-115L-Ser67:-  
    (1) Construction of an expression plasmid

          An expression plasmid (pHPL-Ser67) for producing a polypeptide consisting of 155 amino acids and having an amino acid sequence corresponding to the sequence from  
15   amino acid No. 1 to No. 155 in Table 10, in which a cysteine residue at amino acid No. 67 was replaced by a serine residue, referred to as TNF-115L-Ser67, was constructed as illustrated in Figure 7.

          The expression plasmid pHTP392 prepared as  
20   mentioned in Referential Example 3 was digested with restriction endonucleases ClaI, HgiAI and HpaI to isolate a DNA fragment (about 226 bp in size) containing the base sequence from base No. 1 to No. 218 in Table 10, but in which two bases at base Nos. 200 and 201 in Table 10, G  
25   and C, were replaced by C and T, respectively. The DNA fragment is referred to as Ser67-DNA fragment.

          The Ser67-DNA fragment was ligated with the Hgi-DNA fragment prepared as mentioned in Example 3-(1), and the ligated DNA fragment was combined with the Vector-  
30   DNA fragment prepared as mentioned in Example 3-(1), in order to construct the expression plasmid pHPL-Ser67.

    (2) Production of TNF-115L-Ser67

          According to the method as mentioned in Example 1-(2), the transformant (HB101/pHPL-Ser67) was prepared  
35   and cultivated. The desired polypeptide was isolated and

- 38 -

purified from the cell extract by essentially the same method as mentioned in Example 1-(2).

A methionine residue due to the translation initiation codon (ATG) was not detected at the N-terminus of purified TNF-115L-Ser67 by the automated Edman degradation method. The N-terminal amino acid was serine residue.

#### Example 5

Production of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant TNF-115LΔN8-Ser67:-

##### (1) Construction of an expression plasmid

An expression plasmid (pHPL147S67) for producing a polypeptide consisting of 147 amino acids and having an amino acid sequence corresponding to the sequence from amino acid No. 9 to No. 155 in Table 10, in which a cysteine residue in amino acid No. 67 was replaced by a serine residue, referred to as TNF-115LΔN8-Ser67, was constructed as illustrated in Figure 8.

The expression plasmid pHPL-Ser67 prepared as mentioned in Referential Example 4-(1) was digested with restriction endonucleases ClaI and BstEII to cleave two fragments. The larger DNA fragment is the same fragment with the Vector-DNA fragment prepared in Example 3. The smaller DNA fragment was further digested with restriction endonuclease RsaI to isolate a DNA fragment containing the base sequence from base No. 161 to No. 379 in Table 10, which is referred to as Rsa-DNA fragment.

Separately, the expression plasmid pHPL-147 prepared as mentioned in Example 3-(1) was digested with restriction endonucleases ClaI and RsaI to isolate a DNA fragment (about 144 bp in size) containing the base sequence from base No. 25 to No. 160 in Table 10.

The 144 bp-DNA fragment prepared as above was ligated with the Rsa-DNA fragment by T4 DNA ligase, and the resulting DNA fragment was combined with the Vector-

- 39 -

DNA fragment to construct the expression plasmid, pHPL147S67, for producing TNF-115LΔN8-Ser67.

(2) Production of TNF-115LΔN8-Ser67

According to the method as mentioned in Example 1-(2), the transformant (HB101/pHPL147S67) was prepared and cultivated. The desired polypeptide was isolated from the cell extract and purified according to essentially the same method as mentioned in Example 1-(2).

A methionine residue due to the translation initiation codon (ATG) was detected at the N-terminus of purified TNF-115LΔN8-Ser67 by the automated Edman degradation method.

Example 6

Production of Other Human TNF Polypeptide Mutants-1:-

15 (1) Construction of expression plasmids

An expression plasmid for producing a polypeptide consisting of 155 amino acids and having an amino acid sequence corresponding to the sequence from amino acid No. 1 to No. 155 in Table 1, in which an asparagine residue in the 32nd position from the N-terminus was replaced by another amino acid, for example, His, Asp and Ser, was constructed according to the method as mentioned in Example 1-(1), except for using one of the chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribonucleotide adaptors shown below instead of the synthetic adapter [a]:

5'-CGGGCCCACGCCCTCC-3'  
3'-CCGGGTGCGGG-5'

(for replacement by His),

5'-CGGGCCGATGCCCTCC-3'  
3'-CCGGCTACGGG-5'

(for replacement by Asp),

30 or

5'-CGGGCCAGCGCCCTCC-3'  
3'-CCGGTCGCGGG-5'

(for replacement by Ser).

- 40 -

## (2) Production of human TNF polypeptide mutant

Each of the expression plasmids obtained in Section (1) was introduced in E. coli HB101 by the conventional method, and the transformant was cultivated according to the method described in Example 1-(2).

The desired polypeptide was purified from the cell extract by essentially the same method as mentioned in Example 1-(2).

There were obtained the following human TNF polypeptide mutants.

TNF-32H: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd Asn was replaced by His.

TNF-32D: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd Asn was replaced by Asp.

TNF-32S: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd Asn was replaced by Ser.

20 Example 7

## Production of Other Human TNF Polypeptide Mutants-2:-

## (1) Construction of expression plasmids

An expression plasmid for producing a polypeptide consisting of 155 amino acids and having an amino acid sequence corresponding to the sequence from amino acid No. 1 to No. 155 in Table 1, in which a proline residue in the 115th position from the N-terminus was replaced by another amino acid, for example, Ser, Asp and Gly, was constructed according to the method as mentioned in Example 2-(1), except for using one of the chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapters shown below instead of the synthetic adapter [d]:

- 41 -

5'-TGAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATGAGTCCAT-3'  
3'-CCGGTTCGGGACCATACTCAG-5'

(for replacement by Ser),

5'-TGAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATGAGGACAT-3'  
3'-CCGGTTCGGGACCATACTCCT-5'

(for replacement by Asp),

5 or

5'-TGAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATGAGGGCAT-3'  
3'-CCGGTTCGGGACCATACTCCC-5'

(for replacement by Gly).

## (2) Production of human TNF polypeptide mutants

Each of the expression plasmids obtained in  
10 Section (1) was introduced in E. coli HB101 by the conventional method, and the transformant was cultivated according to the method described in Example 1-(2).

The desired polypeptide was isolated and  
purified from the cell extract by essentially the same  
15 method as described in Example 1-(2).

There were obtained the following human TNF polypeptide mutants.

TNF-115S: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which  
115th Pro was replaced by Ser.

20 TNF-115D: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which  
115th Pro was replaced by Asp.

25 TNF-115G: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which  
115th Pro was replaced by Gly.

### Example 8

Production of Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant TNF-117H,  
referred to as TNF-117H:-

#### (1) Construction of expression plasmids

30 An expression plasmid for producing a polypeptide consisting of 155 amino acids and having an amino acid sequence corresponding to the sequence from amino acid No. 1 to No. 155 in Table 1, in which a tyrosine



residue in the 117th position from the N-terminus ~~02-54~~ 037  
replaced by another amino acid, for example, His, was  
constructed according to the method as mentioned in  
Example 2-(1), except for using a chemically synthesized  
oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapter shown below instead of  
5 the synthetic adapter [e]:

5'-CCATCTGGGAGGGGTCTTCCAG-3'  
3'-GTAGGTAGACCCTCCCCAGAAGGTC-5'

10 (2) Production of TNF-117H

The expression plasmid obtained in Section (1)  
was introduced in E. coli HB101 by the conventional  
method, and the transformant was cultivated according to  
the method described in Example 1-(2).

15 The desired polypeptide was isolated and puri-  
fied from the cell extract by essentially the same method  
as mentioned in Example 1-(2).

Example 9

20 Production of Other Human TNF Polypeptide Mutants-3:-

In accordance with Example 1, expression  
plasmids for production of the following polypeptides were  
constructed. Escherichia coli was transformed with the  
expression plasmids. The transformants were cultured, and  
25 the polypeptides were isolated and purified.

TNF-16V: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 16th  
Ala was replaced by Val

30 TNF-31T: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 31st  
Ala was replaced by Thr

TNF-32G: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
Asn was replaced by Gly

35

- 43 -

- 5      TNF-32L: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
         Asn was replaced by Leu
- 10     TNF-36V: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 36th  
         Ala was replaced by Val
- 15     TNF-73P: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 73rd  
         Leu was replaced by Pro
- 20     TNF-82D: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 82nd  
         Ala was replaced by Asp  
         pI 5.3 (its isoelectoric point was 5.3)
- 25     TNF-85H: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 85th  
         Tyr was replaced by His  
         pI 6.4 (its isoelectoric point was 6.4)
- 30     TNF-98H: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 98th  
         Pro was replaced by His
- 35     TNF-103P: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 103rd  
         Thr was replaced by Pro
- TNF-115T: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
         Pro was replaced by Thr
- TNF-115H: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
         Pro was replaced by His
- TNF-115R: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
         Pro was replaced by Arg
- TNF-131I: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 131st  
         Ser was replaced by Ile

- 44 -

- TNF-141Y: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 141st  
Asp was replaced by Tyr
- 5      TNF-143V: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 143rd  
Ala was replaced by Val
- 10      TNF-144K: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 144th  
Glu was replaced by Lys
- 10      TNF-146E: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 146th  
Gly was replaced by Glu

Example 10

## Production of Other Human TNF Polypeptide Mutants-4:-

15      In accordance with Example 1, expression  
plasmids for production of the following polypeptides were  
constructed. Escherichia coli was transformed with the  
expression plasmids. The transformants were cultured to  
produce the polypeptides.

- 20      TNF-32A: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
Asn was replaced by Ala
- 25      TNF-32C: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
Asn was replaced by Cys
- 30      TNF-32I: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
Asn was replaced by Ile
- 30      TNF-32R: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
Asn was replaced by Arg
- 30      TNF-32T: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
Asn was replaced by Thr

- 45 -

- 5      TNF-32V: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 32nd  
         Asn was replaced by Val
- TNF-34I: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 34th  
         Leu was replaced by Ile
- TNF-48M: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 48th  
         Val was replaced by Met
- 10     TNF-89I: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 89th  
         Val was replaced by Ile
- TNF-94T: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 94th  
         Ala was replaced by Thr
- 15     TNF-97N: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 97th  
         Ser was replaced by Asn
- TNF-98L: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 98th  
         Pro was replaced by Leu
- 20     TNF-113C: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 113th  
         Tyr was replaced by Cys
- 25     TNF-115Q: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
         Pro was replaced by Gln
- TNF-115A: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
         Pro was replaced by Ala
- 30     TNF-115F: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
         Pro was replaced by Phe
- TNF-115N: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
         Pro was replaced by Asn

- 46 -

TNF-115Y: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
Pro was replaced by Tyr

5 TNF-115V: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
Pro was replaced by Val

TNF-115E: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
Pro was replaced by Glu

10 TNF-115M: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
Pro was replaced by Met

15 TNF-115I: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
Pro was replaced by Ile

TNF-115W: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
Pro was replaced by Trp

20 TNF-115K: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 115th  
Pro was replaced by Lys

TNF-118Q: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 118th  
Leu was replaced by Gln

25 TNF-132T: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 132nd  
Ala was replaced by Thr

30 TNF-145C: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 145th  
Ser was replaced by Cys

TNF-153L: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 153rd  
Ile was replaced by Leu

Referential Example 1

Construction of an Expression Plasmid for Producing Human TNF:-

5 The cloned cDNA encoding human TNF was isolated by digestion with restriction endonuclease PstI, from the recombinant plasmid pHTNF13 prepared according to the method described in European Patent Publication No. 155549.

10 The cloned cDNA was digested with restriction endonuclease EcoRI to split off part of the non-coding region downstream of the TNF coding region. The resulting DNA fragment (about 1.1 kbp) was inserted into a larger DNA fragment prepared from a plasmid pBR322 by digestion with restriction endonucleases PstI and EcoRI to construct a recombinant plasmid including TNF cDNA and a tetracycline-  
15 resistance gene, which was named pHT113.

The recombinant plasmid pHT113 was digested with restriction endonucleases AvaI and SalI to cut it into three fragments (about 0.8 kbp, 1.3 kbp and 2.6 kbp in size). The 1.3 kbp-DNA fragment including most of the  
20 coding region for the human TNF and part of tetracycline-resistance gene was isolated (to be referred to as AvaI-SalI fragment). The AvaI-SalI fragment was ligated with the following chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribo-nucleotide adapter [f].

25 5'-CGATATGTCATCTTCTCGAACC-3' [f]  
3'-TATACAGTAGAAGAGCTTGGGGCT-5'

The resulting DNA fragment is referred to as HTNF-adapter fragment.

30 Separately, a DNA fragment (35 bp) including part of the trp promoter region was cut out from a plasmid pDR720 [P-L Biochemicals; D. R. Russell, et al., Gene, 20, 231 (1983)] by digesting with restriction endonucleases EcoRI and HpaI. The nucleotide sequence of the isolated 35 bp-DNA fragment is as follows:

- 48 -

5'-AATTCCCCTGTTGACAATTAATCATCGAACTAGTT-3'  
 3'-GGGGACAACGTGTAATTAGTAGCTTGATCAA-5'

The 35 bp-DNA fragment was ligated with a chemically synthesized adapter represented by the following formula:

5 5'-AACTAGTACGCAAGTTCACGTAAAAAGGGTAAT-3' [g]  
 3'-TTGATCATGCGTTCAAGTGCATTTTCCCATTAGC-5'

The resulting DNA fragment is referred to as trp promoter fragment.

A plasmid pBR322 was digested with restriction endonucleases EcoRI and SalI, and then the larger DNA  
 10 fragment (about 3.7 kbp) was isolated.

An expression plasmid for producing human TNF consisting of 155 amino acids corresponding to the amino acid sequence from amino acid No. 79 to No. 233 in Table 8, was constructed by sequential ligation of these three  
 15 DNA fragments, the HTNF-adapter fragment, the trp promoter fragment and the larger pBR322 fragment (about 3.7 kbp) as illustrated in Figure. 9.

The expression plasmid was named pHTR91.

## Referential Example 2

20 Construction of an Expression Plasmid for Producing a Modified Human TNF Polypeptide (147):-

An expression plasmid (pHT147) for producing a modified human TNF polypeptide consisting of 147 amino acids corresponding to amino acid No. 84 to No. 233 shown  
 25 in Table 8, which is referred to as polypeptide TNF(147), was constructed as illustrated in Fig. 10.

The recombinant plasmid pHTR91 prepared as mentioned in Referential Example 1 was digested with restriction endonucleases ClaI and BalI to cut it into  
 30 four DNA fragments. Two smaller DNA fragments (about 113 bp and 0.6 kbp in size) were isolated by 5% polyacrylamide

- 49 -

gel electrophoresis. The smallest DNA fragment (113 bp) was further digested with restriction endonuclease DdeI to cut it into two fragment (47 bp and 66 bp), and the 47 bp-DNA fragment was isolated (to be referred to as 47 bp-fragment).

The 47 bp-fragment was ligated with two chemically synthesized adapters represented by the following formulae:

5'-CGATTATGAAGCCTGTAG-3' [h]  
3'-TAATACTTCGGACATCGGG-5'

10 and

5'-CCCATGTTGTAGCAAACCCTCAAGC-3' [i]  
3'-TACAACATCGTTTGGGAGTTCGACT-5'

Furthermore, the resulting DNA fragment was ligated with the following chemically synthesized adapter [j].

15 5'-AACTAGTACGCAAGTTCACGTAAGGAGGTTAT-3' [j]  
3'-TTGATCATGCGTTCAAGTGCATTCCTCCAATAGC-5'

The ligated DNA fragment is referred to as 5'-DNA fragment.

20 Separately, a DNA fragment (about 380 bp in size) containing the trp promoter region was isolated from a plasmid pCT-1 [M. Ikehara et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81, 5956 (1984)] by double digestion with restriction endonucleases HpaI and AatII.

25 The base sequence of the trp promoter region of the above 380 bp DNA fragment was reported by Bennett et al. [J. Mol. Biol., 121, 113 (1978)]. This DNA fragment was combined with the 5'-DNA fragment by using T4 DNA ligase.

The ligated DNA fragment is referred to as Promoter-5'-DNA fragment.

25 The DNA fragment (487 bp in size) containing a base sequence corresponding to the C-terminal region of human TNF polypeptide was cut out from the recombinant



- 50 -

plasmid pHTR91 prepared as mentioned in Referential Example 1, by double digestion with restriction endonucleases BalI and HindIII, and isolated.

5 This DNA fragment was ligated with the Promoter-5'-DNA fragment by T4 DNA ligase. The ligated DNA fragment is referred to as Promoter-TNF(147)-DNA fragment.

10 Separately, the plasmid vector pBRS6 as shown in Example 1-(1) was cleaved with restriction endonucleases AatII and HindIII into two fragments. The larger DNA fragment (about 3.6 kbp) was isolated, and ligated by using T4 DNA ligase with the Promoter-TNF(147)-DNA fragment previously prepared in order to construct an expression plasmid pTH147 for producing the polypeptide TNF(147).

### 15 Referential Example 3

Construction of an Expression Plasmid for Producing Human TNF Polypeptide Mutant TNF-67S:-

20 An expression plasmid (pHTP392) for producing a polypeptide consisting of 155 amino acid and having an amino acid sequence corresponding to the sequence from amino acid No. 1 to No. 155 in Table 1, in which a cysteine residue in the 67th position from the N-terminus was replaced by a serine residue, referred to as TNF-67S, was constructed as illustrated in Figure. 11.

25 The recombinant plasmid pHTR91 prepared as mentioned in Referential Example 1 was digested with restriction endonucleases AvaI and HindIII to isolate about 600 bp DNA fragment corresponding to the base sequence of the downstream region from base No. 250 in  
30 Table 8. The 600 bp-DNA fragment was further digested with restriction endonucleases AvaII and HgiAI to cleave it into three DNA fragments (about 162 bp, 41 bp and 375 bp in size), and the 162 bp-DNA fragment and 375 bp-DNA fragment were isolated by polyacrylamide gel electro-  
35 phoresis.

- 51 -

These DNA fragments were ligated with the following two chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapters, [k] and [l], by using T4 DNA ligase.

5'-GTCCTCTTCAAGGGCCAA-3' [k]  
3'-GAGAAGTTCCTCGGTTCCGA-5'

5 and

5'-GGCTCTCCCTCCACCCATGTGCT-3' [l]  
3'-GAGGGAGGTGGGTAC-5'

Furthermore, the resulting DNA fragment was sequentially ligated with the following two chemically synthesized oligodeoxyribonucleotide adapters, [j] and [m].

5'-AACTAGTACGCAAGTTCACGTAAGGAGGTTAT-3' [j]  
3'-TTGATCATGCGTTCAAGTGCATTCCTCCAATAGC-5'

and

5'-CGATTATGTCATCTTCTCGAACC-3' [m]  
3'-TAATACAGTAGAAGAGCTTGGGGCT-5'

The resulting DNA fragment is referred to as TNF(Ser67)-DNA fragment.

The DNA fragment (about 380 bp) containing the trp promoter region was isolated from a plasmid pCT-1 by double digestion with restriction endonucleases HpaI and AatII as shown in Referential Example 2.

This DNA fragment was combined with the TNF(Ser67)-DNA fragment by using T4 DNA ligase. The ligated DNA fragment is referred to as Promoter-TNF(Ser67)-DNA fragment.

Separately, the plasmid vector pBRS6 prepared as mentioned in Example 1-(1) was cleaved with restriction endonucleases AatII and HindIII into two fragments. The larger DNA fragment (about 3.6 kbp) was isolated, and ligated by T4 DNA ligase with the Promoter-TNF(Ser67)-DNA fragment previously prepared in order to construct expression plasmid pHTP392 for producing the TNF-67S.

- 52 -

In accordance with Example 1-(2), the plasmid was introduced into Escherichia coli. The transformant was cultured to produce TNF-67S.

#### Referential Example 4

5 Expression plasmids for production of the following polypeptides were constructed in accordance with Example 1-(1) and (2). The polypeptides were produced in Escherichia coli transformed with the expression plasmids.

10 TNF-70Y: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 70th Thr was replaced by Tyr

TNF-99S: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 99th Cys was replaced by Ser

#### Referential Example 5

15 In accordance with Example 1-(1) and (2), expression plasmids for production of the following polypeptides were constructed. Attempts were made to produce the polypeptides in Escherichia coli transformed with  
20 these expression plasmids. These polypeptides could not be extracted as soluble polypeptides or could be extracted only in small amounts.

25 TNF-12T: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 12th Ala was replaced by Thr

TNF-13Y: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 13th His was replaced by Tyr

30 TNF-14A: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 14th Val was replaced by Ala

TNF-17T: Polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of formula [I] in which 17th Asn was replaced by Thr

- 53 -

TNF-24F: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 24th  
Leu was replaced by Phe

5 TNF-25R: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 26th  
Trp was replaced by Arg

TNF-35P: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 35th  
Leu was replaced by Pro

10 TNF-44D: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 44th  
Asn was replaced by Asp

15 TNF-45P: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 45th  
Gln was replaced by Pro

TNF-50P: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 50th  
Ser was replaced by Pro

20 TNF-54C: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 54th  
Tyr was replaced by Cys

TNF-54H: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 54th  
Tyr was replaced by His

25 TNF-58P: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 58th  
Ser was replaced by Pro

30 TNF-59L: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 59th  
Gln was replaced by Leu

TNF-60D: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 60th  
Val was replaced by Asp

35 TNF-60G: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
sequence of formula [I] in which 60th  
Val was replaced by Gly

- 54 -

- 5      TNF-62S: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 62nd  
         Phe was replaced by Ser
- TNF-93P: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 93rd  
         Ser was replaced by Pro
- TNF-121G: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 121st  
         Val was replaced by Gly
- 10     TNF-124Q: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 124th  
         Leu was replaced by Gln
- TNF-128A: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which  
15           128th Asp was replaced by Ala
- TNF-128N: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 128th  
         Asp was replaced by Asn
- TNF-135D: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 135th  
20           Asn was replaced by Asp
- TNF-138Y: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 138th  
         Asp was replaced by Tyr
- 25     TNF-148D: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 148th  
         Val was replaced by Asp
- TNF-148G: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 148th  
30           Val was replaced by Gly
- TNF-150L: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 150th  
         Phe was replaced by Leu
- 35     TNF-151E: Polypeptide having an amino acid  
         sequence of formula [I] in which 151th  
         Gly was replaced by Glu

GACCCACGG

-30	-20	-10	-1
CTCCACCCTCTCTCCCCTGGAAAGGACACC			
1	10	20	30
ATGAGCACTGAAAGCATGATCCGGGACGTG			
MetSerThrGluSerMetIleArgAspVal			
			10
	40	50	60
GAGCTGGCCGAGGAGGCGCTCCCCAAGAAG			
GluLeuAlaGluGluAlaLeuProLysLys			
			20
	70	80	90
ACAGGGGGGCCCCAGGGCTCCAGGCGGTGC			
ThrGlyGlyProGlnGlySerArgArgCys			
			30
	100	110	120
TTGTTCTCAGCCTCTTCTCCTTCCTGATC			
LeuPheLeuSerLeuPheSerPheLeuIle			
			40
	130	140	150
GTGGCAGGCGCCACCACGCTCTTCTGCCTG			
ValAlaGlyAlaThrThrLeuPheCysLeu			
			50
	160	170	180
CTGCACTTTGGAGTGATCGGCCCCCAGAGG			
LeuHisPheGlyValIleGlyProGlnArg			
			60
	190	200	210
GAAGAGTTCCCAGGGACCTCTCTCTAATC			
GluGluPheProArgAspLeuSerLeuIle			
			70
	220	230	240
AGCCCTCTGGCCCAGGCAGTCAGATCATCT			
SerProLeuAlaGlnAlaValArgSerSer			
			80

- to be continued -

- 56 -

Table 8 (continued)

250	260	270
TCTCGAACC	CGAGTGACA	AGCCTGTAGCC
SerArgThrProSerAsp	LysProValAla	
		90
280	290	300
CATGTTGTAGCAA	ACCCTCAAGCTGAGGGG	
HisValValAlaAsnProGlnAlaGlu	Gly	
		100
310	320	330
CAGCTCCAGTGGCTGA	ACCGCCGGGCCAAT	
GlnLeuGlnTrpLeuAsnArgArgAlaAsn		
		110
340	350	360
GCCCTCCTGGCCAATGG	CGTGGAGCTGAGA	
AlaLeuLeuAlaAsnGlyValGluLeuArg		
		120
370	380	390
GATAACCAGCTGGTGGT	GCCATCAGAGGGC	
AspAsnGlnLeuValValProSerGlu	Gly	
		130
400	410	420
CTGTACCTCATCTACT	CCCAGGTCCTCTTC	
LeuTryLeuIleTyrSerGlnValLeuPhe		
		140
430	440	450
AAGGGCCAAGGCTGCC	CCTCCACCCATGTG	
LysGlyGlnGlyCysProSerThrHisVal		
		150
460	470	480
CTCCTCACCCACACCAT	CAGCCGCATCGCC	
LeuLeuThrHisThrIleSerArgIleAla		
		160
490	500	510
GTCTCCTACCAGACCA	AGGTCAACCTCCTC	
ValSerTyrGlnThrLysValAsnLeuLeu		
		170

- to be continued -

Table 8 (continued)

520	530	540
TCTGCCATCAAGAGCCCCTGCCAGAGGGAG		
SerAlaIleLysSerProCysGlnArgGlu		
		180
550	560	570
ACCCCAGAGGGGGCTGAGGCCAAGCCCTGG		
ThrProGluGlyAlaGluAlaLysProTrp		
		190
580	590	600
TATGAGCCCATCTATCTGGGAGGGGTCTTC		
TyrGluProIleTyrLeuGlyGlyValPhe		
		200
610	620	630
CAGCTGGAGAAGGGTGACCGACTCAGCGCT		
GlnLeuGluLysGlyAspArgLeuSerAla		
		210
640	650	660
GAGATCAATCGGCCCCGACTATCTCGACTTT		
GluIleAsnArgProAspTyrLeuAspPhe		
		220
670	680	690
GCCGAGTCTGGGCAGGTCTACTTTGGGATC		
AlaGluSerGlyGlnValTyrPheGlyIle		
		230
700	710	720
ATTGCCCTGTGAGGAGGACGAACATCCAAC		
IleAlaLeu		
		240
730	740	
CTTCCCAAACGCCTCCCCTGC		



Table 9

1	10	20	30
TCATCTTCTCGAACCCCGAGTGACAAGCCT			
SerSerSerArgThrProSerAspLysPro			
1			10
	40	50	60
GTAGCCCATGTTGTAGCAAACCCTCAAGCT			
ValAlaHisValValAlaAsnProGlnAla			
			20
	70	80	90
GAGGGGCAGCTCCAGTGGCTGAACCGCCGG			
GluGlyGlnLeuGlnTrpLeuAsnArgArg			
			30
	100	110	120
GCCTATGCCCTCCTGGCCAATGGCGTGGAG			
AlaTyrAlaLeuLeuAlaAsnGlyValGlu			
			40
	130	140	150
CTGAGAGATAACCAGCTGGTGGTGCCATCA			
LeuArgAspAsnGlnLeuValValProSer			
			50
	160	170	180
GAGGGCCTGTACCTCATCTACTCCCAGGTC			
GluGlyLeuTryLeuIleTyrSerGlnVal			
			60
	190	200	210
CTCTTCAAGGGCCAAGGCTGCCCCTCCACC			
LeuPheLysGlyGlnGlyCysProSerThr			
			70
	220	230	240
CATGTGCTCCTCACCCACACCATCAGCCGC			
HisValLeuLeuThrHisThrIleSerArg			
			80
	250	260	270
ATCGCCGTCTCCTACCAGACCAAGGTCAAC			
IleAlaValSerTyrGlnThrLysValAsn			
			90

- to be continued -

- 59 -

Table 9 (continued)

280	290	300
CTCCTCTCTGCCATCAAGAGCCCCTGCCAG		
LeuLeuSerAlaIleLysSerProCysGln		
		100
310	320	330
AGGGAGACCCAGAGGGGGCTGAGGCCAAG		
ArgGluThrProGluGlyAlaGluAlaLys		
		110
340	350	360
CCCTGGTATGAGCCCATCTATCTGGGAGGG		
ProTrpTyrGluProIleTyrLeuGlyGly		
		120
370	380	390
GTCTTCCAGCTGGAGAAGGGTGACCGACTC		
ValPheGlnLeuGluLysGlyAspArgLeu		
		130
400	410	420
AGCGCTGAGATCAATCGGCCCGACTATCTC		
SerAlaGluIleAsnArgProAspTyrLeu		
		140
430	440	450
GACTTTGCCGAGTCTGGGCAGGTCTACTTT		
AspPheAlaGluSerGlyGlnValTyrPhe		
		150
460		
GGGATCATTGCCCTGTGA		
GlyIleIleAlaLeu***		
		155

- 60 -

Table 10

1	10	20	30
TCATCTTCTCGA	ACCCCGAGT	GACAAGCCT	
SerSerSerArg	ThrProSerAsp	LysPro	
1			10
	40	50	60
	GTAGCCCATGTT	GTAACCCCTCAAGCT	
	ValAlaHisVal	ValAlaAsnPro	GlnAla
			20
	70	80	90
	GAGGGGCAGCTCC	AGTGGCTGAACCGCCGG	
	GluGlyGlnLeu	GlnTrpLeuAsnArg	Arg
			30
	100	110	120
	GCCTATGCCCTCCT	GGCCAATGGCGTGGAG	
	AlaTyrAlaLeu	LeuAlaAsnGlyVal	Glu
			40
	130	140	150
	CTGAGAGATAACC	AGCTGGTGGTGCCATCA	
	LeuArgAspAsn	GlnLeuValValPro	Ser
			50
	160	170	180
	GAGGGCCTGTACCT	CATCTACTCCCAGGTC	
	GluGlyLeuTry	LeuIleTyrSerGln	Val
			60
	190	200	210
	CTCTTCAAGGGCCA	AGGCTGCCCCTCCACC	
	LeuPheLysGly	GlnGlyCysProSer	Thr
			70
	220	230	240
	CATGTGCTCCTCACCC	ACCATCAGCCGC	
	HisValLeuLeu	ThrHisThrIleSer	Arg
			80
	250	260	270
	ATCGCCGTCTCCTAC	CAGACCAAGGTCAAC	
	IleAlaValSer	TyrGlnThrLysVal	Asn
			90

- to be continued -

- 61 -

Table 10 (continued)

280	290	300
CTCCTCTCTGCCATCAAGAGCCCCTGCCAG		
LeuLeuSerAlaIleLysSerProCysGln		
		100
310	320	330
AGGGAGACCCAGAGGGGGCTGAGGCCAAG		
ArgGluThrProGluGlyAlaGluAlaLys		
		110
340	350	360
CCCTGGTATGAGCTCATCTATCTGGGAGGG		
ProTrpTyrGluLeuIleTyrLeuGlyGly		
		120
370	380	390
GTCTTCCAGCTGGAGAAGGGTGACCGACTC		
ValPheGlnLeuGluLysGlyAspArgLeu		
		130
400	410	420
AGCGCTGAGATCAATCGGCCCGACTATCTC		
SerAlaGluIleAsnArgProAspTyrLeu		
		140
430	440	450
GACTTTGCCGAGTCTGGGCAGGTCTACTTT		
AspPheAlaGluSerGlyGlnValTyrPhe		
		150
460		
GGGATCATTGCCCTGTGA		
GlyIleIleAlaLeu***		
		155

What is claimed is:

1. A polypeptide having an amino acid sequence represented by formula [I] below in which at least one of the 16th, 31st to 34th, 36th, 48th, 73rd, 82nd, 85th, 89th, 94th, 97th, 98th, 103rd, 113th, 115th, 117th, 118th, 131st, 132nd, 141st to 146th, and 153rd amino acid residues is replaced by another amino acid residue, with the proviso that when the 115th amino acid residue is replaced by another amino acid residue, the 67th amino acid residue and/or the 99th amino acid residue may be replaced by another amino acid residue; or a polypeptide resulting from deletion of one or at most 8 successive amino acid residues from the N-terminus of said polypeptide:

Ser Ser Ser Arg Thr Pro Ser Asp Lys Pro  
Val Ala His Val Val Ala Asn Pro Gln Ala  
Glu Gly Gln Leu Gln Trp Leu Asn Arg Arg  
Ala Asn Ala Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Val Glu  
Leu Arg Asp Asn Gln Leu Val Val Pro Ser  
Glu Gly Leu Tyr Leu Ile Tyr Ser Gln Val  
Leu Phe Lys Gly Gln Gly Cys Pro Ser Thr  
His Val Leu Leu Thr His Thr Ile Ser Arg  
Ile Ala Val Ser Tyr Gln Thr Lys Val Asn  
Leu Leu Ser Ala Ile Lys Ser Pro Cys Gln  
Arg Glu Thr Pro Glu Gly Ala Glu Ala Lys  
Pro Trp Tyr Glu Pro Ile Tyr Leu Gly Gly  
Val Phe Gln Leu Glu Lys Gly Asp Arg Leu  
Ser Ala Glu Ile Asn Arg Pro Asp Tyr Leu  
Asp Phe Ala Glu Ser Gly Gln Val Tyr Phe  
Gly Ile Ile Ala Leu ... [I]

2. A polypeptide according to claim 1 wherein  
(A) at least one of the following replacements of amino acids in the amino acid sequence of formula [I] is effected:

16th Ala by Val,  
31st Ala by Thr,  
32nd Asn by Ala, Cys, Asp, His, Ile, Arg, Ser,  
Thr, Val or Tyr

34th Leu by Ile,  
36th Ala by Val,  
48th Val by Met,  
73rd Leu by Pro,  
82nd Ala by Asp,  
85th Tyr by His,  
89th Val by Ile,  
94th Ala by Thr,  
97th Ser by Asn,  
98th Pro by His or Leu,  
103rd Thr by Pro,  
113th Tyr by Cys,  
115th Pro by Leu, His, Gln, Ser, Ala, Phe, Asn,  
Gly, Tyr, Val, Glu, Met, Ile, Asp, Trp,  
Lys, Arg, or Thr,  
117th Tyr by His,  
118th Leu by Gln,  
131st Ser by Ile,  
132nd Ala by Thr,  
141st Asp by Tyr,  
143rd Ala by Val,  
144th Glu by Lys,  
145th Ser by Cys,  
146th Gly by Glu, and  
153rd Ile by Leu;

(B) 67th Cys and/or 99th Cys are replaced by Ser and 115th Pro is replaced by an amino acid other than Pro in an amino acid sequence represented by formula [I]; or

(C) the polypeptide (A) or (B) in which one or at most 8 successive amino acid residues from the N-terminus is deleted;

3. A polypeptide according to claim 1 wherein in the amino acid sequence represented by formula [I], at least one of the following replacements of amino acids is effected:

- 64 -

16th Ala by Val,  
36th Ala by Val,  
73rd Leu by Pro,  
98th Pro by His or Leu,  
103rd Thr by Pro,  
115th Pro by His or Gln,  
131st Ser by Ile, and  
143rd Ala by Val.

4. A polypeptide according to claim 1 wherein in the amino acid sequence of formula [I], at least one of the following replacements of amino acids is effected:

31st Ala by Thr,  
32nd Asn by Ala, Cys, Asp, His, Ile, Arg, Ser,  
Thr, Val or Tyr,  
115th Pro by Ser, Ala, Phe, Asn, Thr, Gly, Tyr,  
Val, Glu, Met, Ile, Asp, Trp, Leu or Lys,  
and  
117th Tyr by His.

5. A polypeptide according to claim 1 wherein in the amino acid sequence of formula [I], at least one of the following replacements of amino acids is effected:

32nd Asn by Tyr, His, Asp or Ser,  
115th Pro by Leu, Ser, Asp or Gly, and  
117th Tyr by His.

6. A polypeptide according to claim 1 wherein in the amino acid sequence of formula [I], 32nd Asn or 115th Pro, or both, are replaced by other amino acids.

7. A polypeptide according to claim 1 wherein in the amino acid sequence of formula [I], 32nd Asn is replaced by Tyr.

8. A polypeptide of claim 1 wherein in the amino acid sequence of formula [I], 115th Pro is replaced by Leu.

9. A polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein Met is joined to the N-terminus of the amino acid sequence.

- 65 -

10. A DNA having a base sequence encoding a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

11. A DNA having a base sequence represented by the following formula [A] in which 32nd codon AAT and/or 115th codon CCC are replaced by codons encoding other amino acids:

```
(5') TCA TCT TCT CGA ACC CCG AGT GAC AAG
      CCT GTA GCC CAT GTT GTA GCA AAC CCT CAA
      GCT GAG GGG CAG CTC CAG TGG CTG AAC CGC
      CGG GCC AAT GCC CTC CTG GCC AAT GGC GTG
      GAG CTG AGA GAT AAC CAG CTG GTG GTG CCA
      TCA GAG GGC CTG TAC CTC ATC TAC TCC CAG
      GTC CTC TTC AAG GGC CAA GGC TGC CCC TCC
      ACC CAT GTG CTC CTC ACC CAC ACC ATC AGC
      CGC ATC GCC GTC TCC TAC CAG ACC AAG GTC
      AAC CTC CTC TCT GCC ATC AAG AGC CCC TGC
      CAG AGG GAG ACC CCA GAG GGG GCT GAG GCC
      AAG CCC TGG TAT GAG CCC ATC TAT CTG GGA
      GGG GTC TTC CAG CTG GAG AAG GGT GAC CGA
      CTC AGC GCT GAG ATC AAT CGG CCC GAC TAT
      CTC GAC TTT GCC GAG TCT GGG CAG GTC TAC
      TTT GGG ATC ATT GCC CTG-(3') ... [A]
```

12. A DNA according to claim 11 wherein in the base sequence of formula [A], 32nd codon AAT is replaced by a codon encoding another amino acid.

13. A DNA according to claim 11 wherein in the base sequence of formula [A], 115th codon CCC is replaced by a codon encoding another amino acid.

14. A DNA according to claim 12 wherein the codon encoding the other amino acid is TAT encoding Tyr.

15. A DNA according to claim 13 wherein the codon encoding the other amino acid is CTC encoding Leu.

16. A DNA according to any one of claims 10 to 15 wherein a translation initiation codon is joined to the 5'-terminus of the base sequence, and/or a termination codon is joined to the 3'-terminus of the base sequence.



- 66 -

17. A vector having inserted therein a DNA according to any one of claims 10 to 16.
18. A vector resulting from insertion of a DNA according to any one of claims 10 to 16 into an expression vector.
19. A host transformed with the vector of claim 17 or 18.
20. The host according to claim 19 which is a micro-organism.
21. The host according to 19 or 20 which is Escherichia coli.
22. A method of producing a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 9 which comprises culturing the host of any one of claims 19 to 20, and isolating the resulting polypeptide from the culture.
23. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 9 or its salt.

1/9

FIG. 1

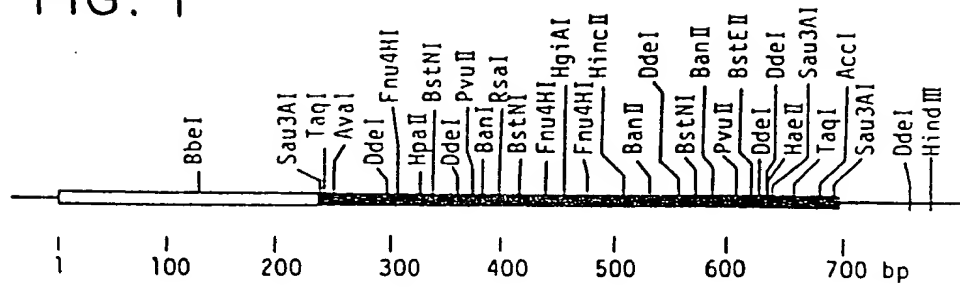


FIG. 3

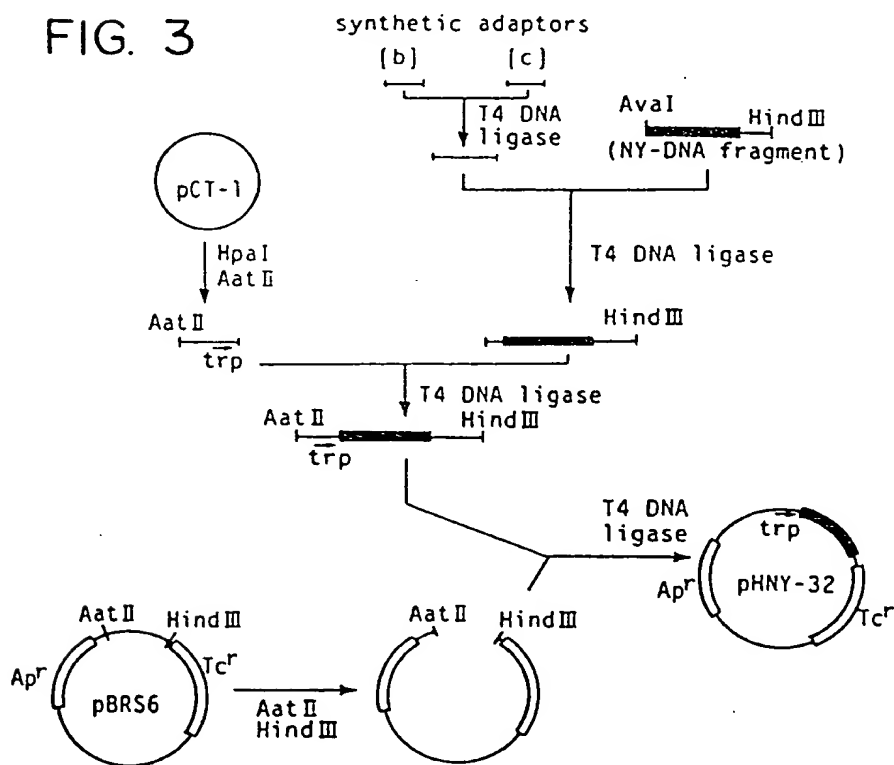


FIG. 2

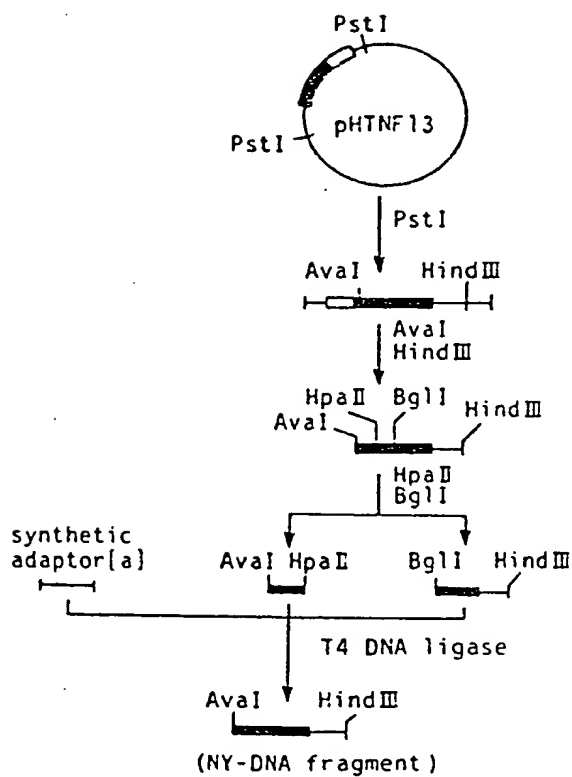
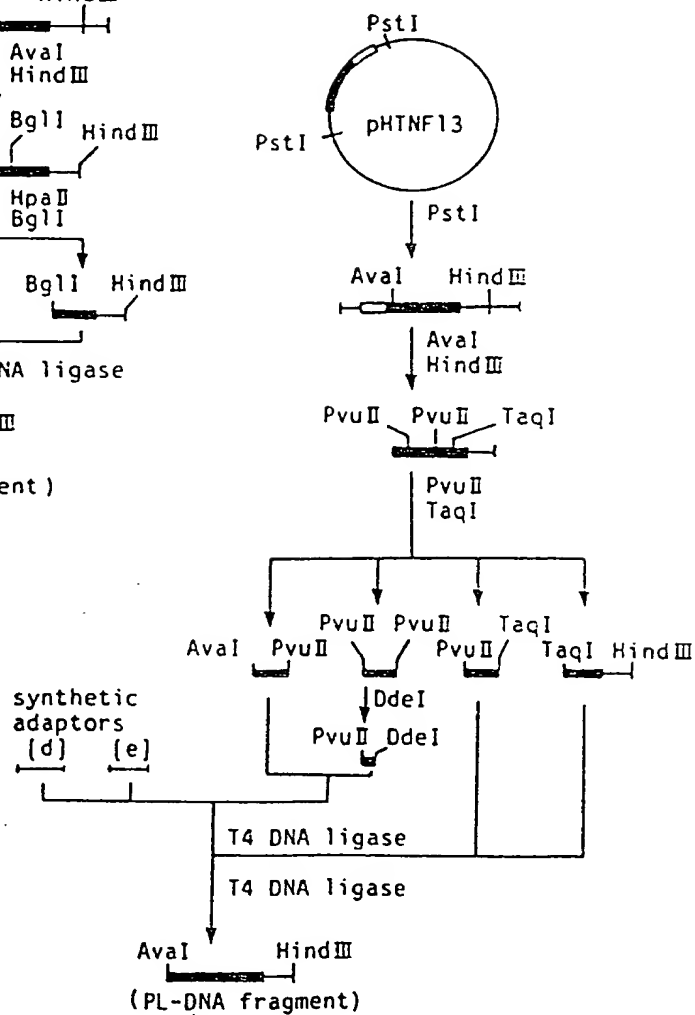


FIG. 4

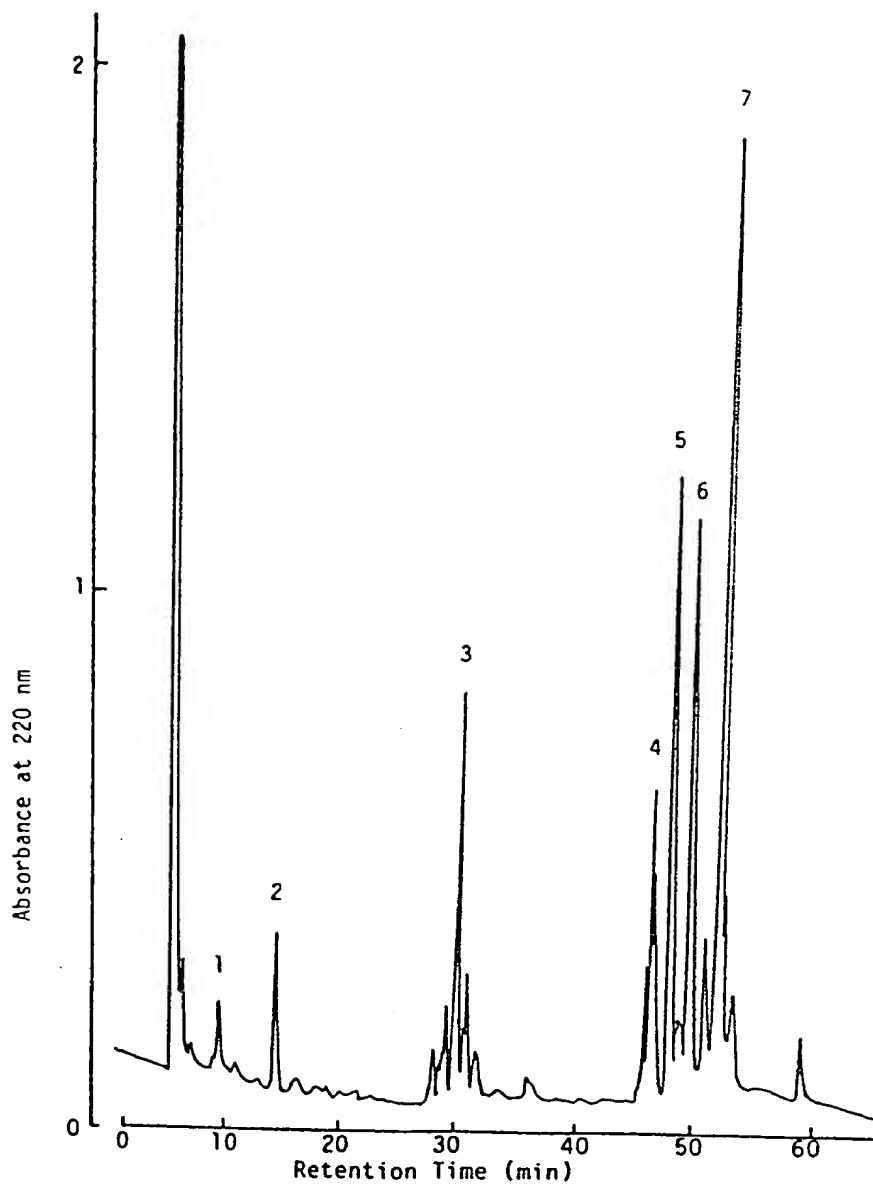


3/9

M 10:00:00

0251037

FIG. 5

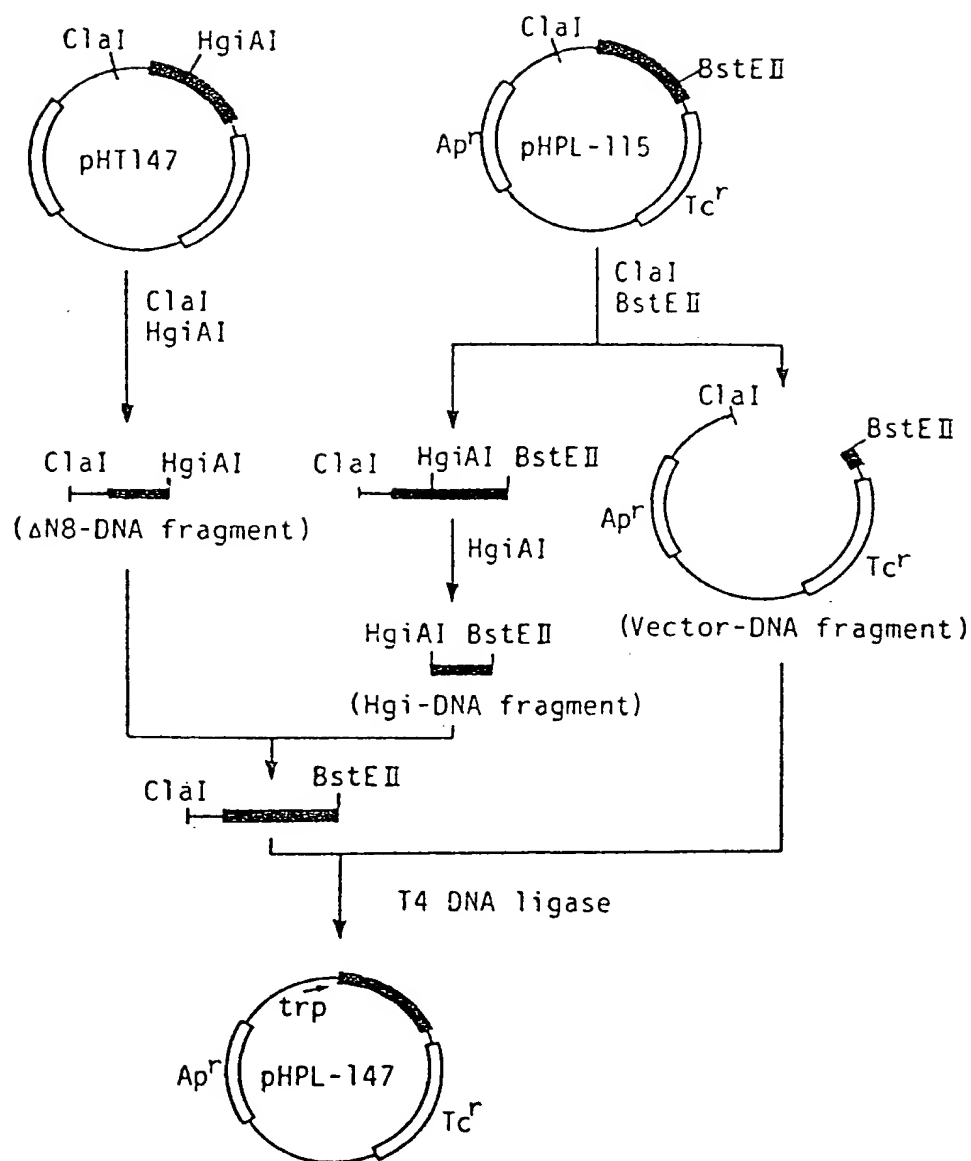


4/9

11.16.08.87

0251037

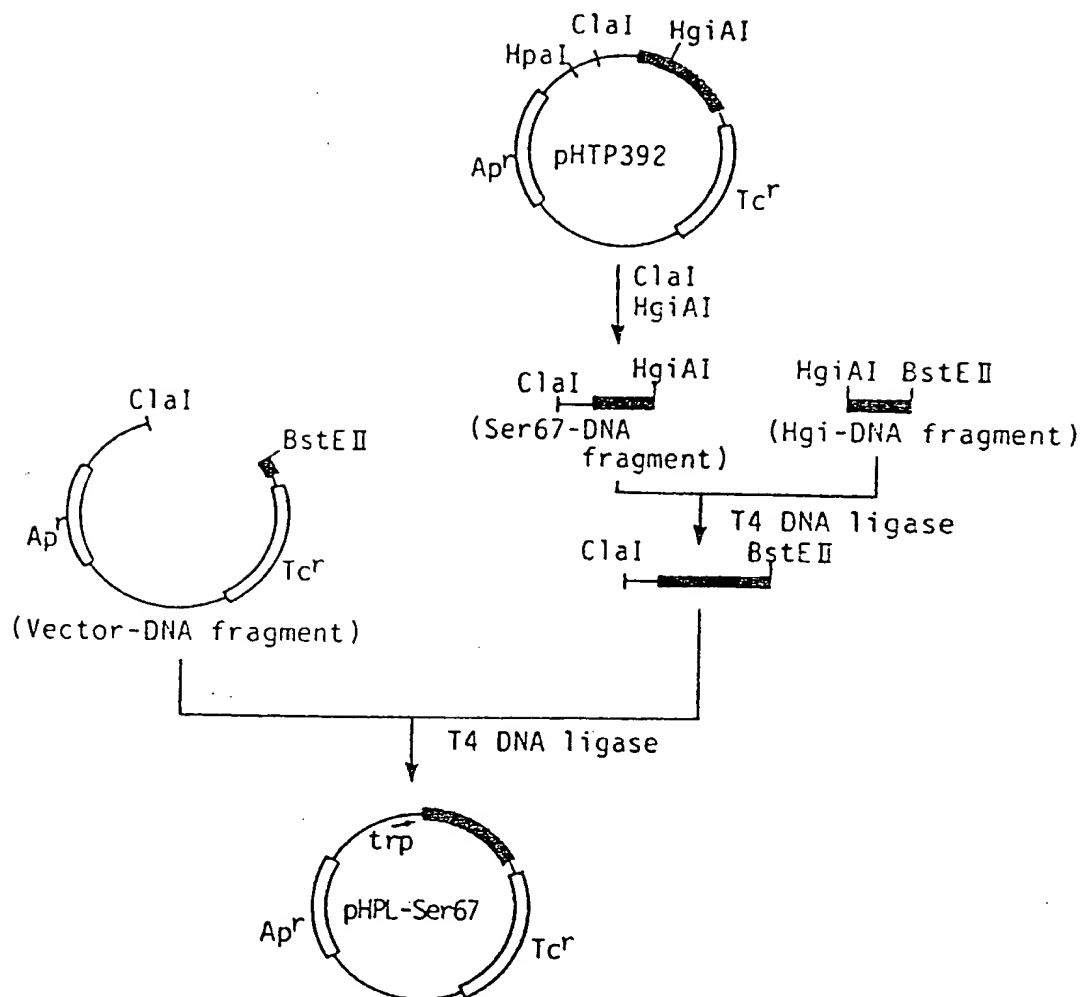
FIG. 6



5/9

0251037

FIG. 7

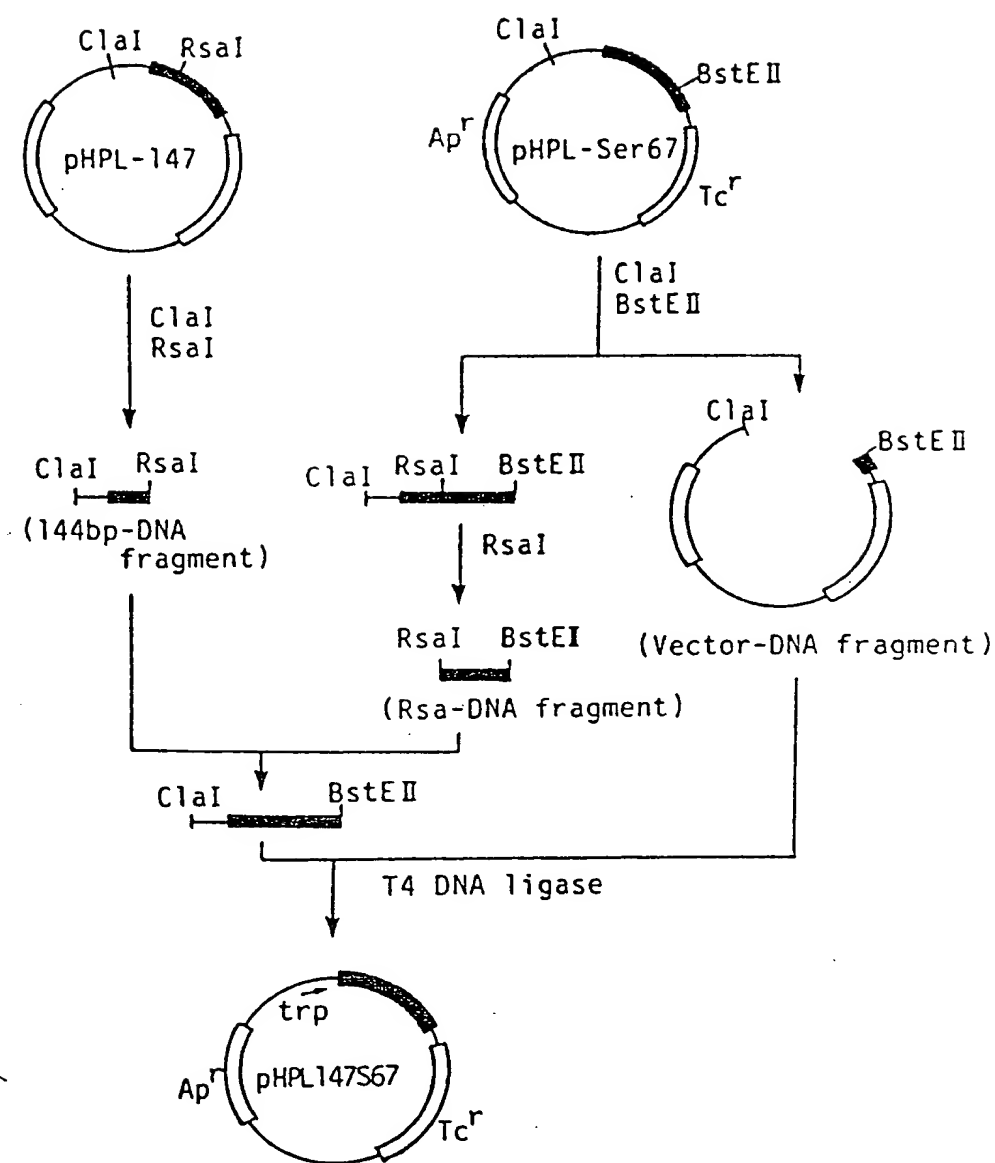


6/9

P. 15. 00. 17

0251037

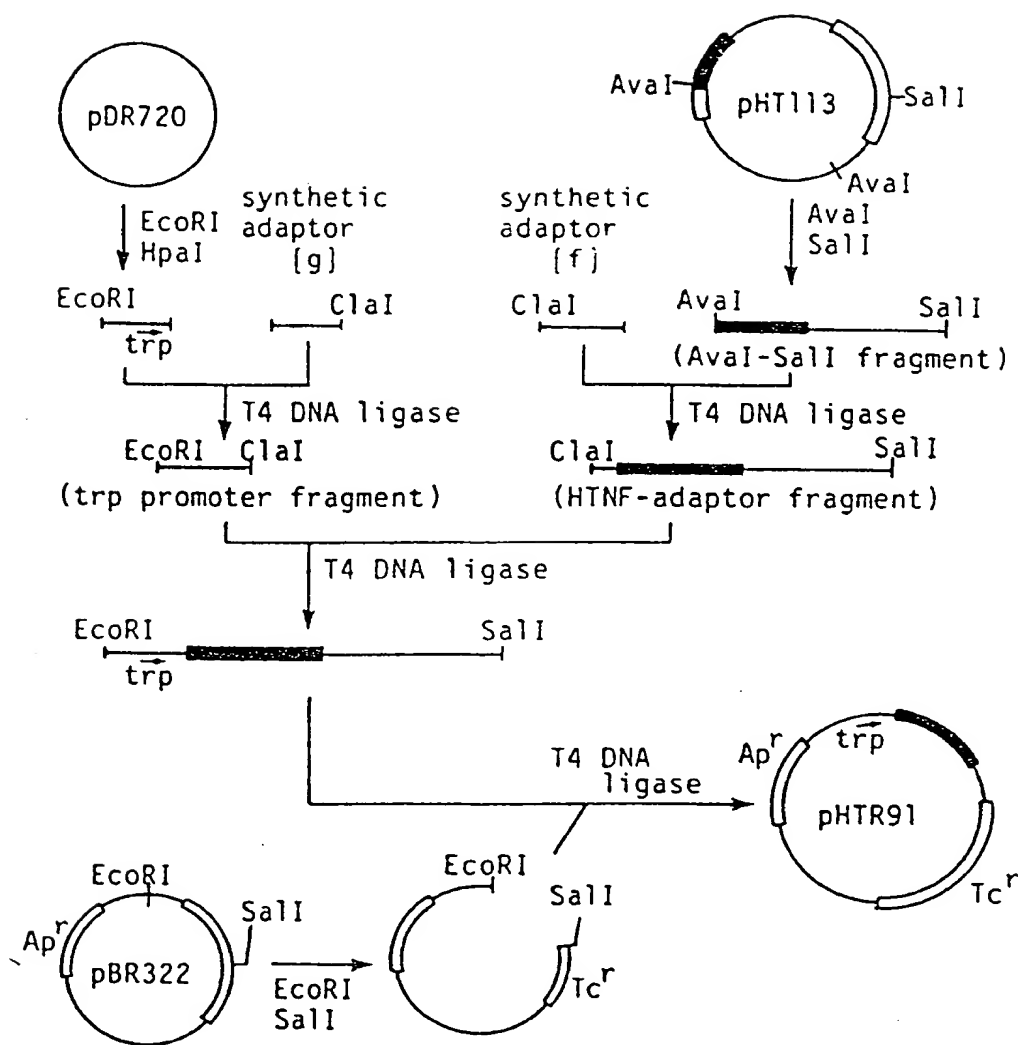
FIG. 8



7/9

0251037

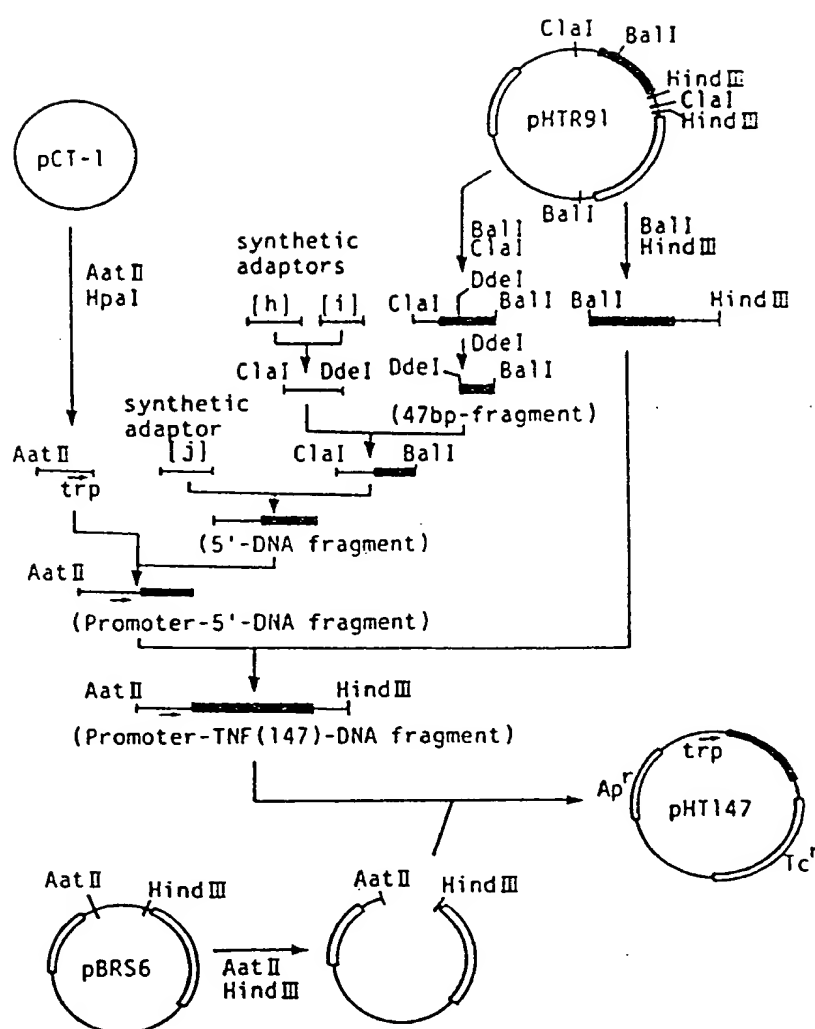
FIG. 9





8/9

FIG. 10



9/9

FIG. II

